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ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

IN THE

ENGLISH ARCHIVES

RELATING TO THE EARLY HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EDITED BY

JOHN SCRIBNER JENNESS.

NEW YORK

PRIVATELY PRINTED.

1876.

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PREFACE.

The ensuing documents were transcribed, under the Editor's supervision, during the summer of 1874, from the papers relating to the early history of New Hampshire, still preserved among the English Archives at London; and a few copies are now printed for the use of historians and antiquaries, in the belief that they shed new and important light into the obscurity of our early annals.

A valuable epitome of many documents relating to the Province of Maine, derived from English records, was printed several years ago by the Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM; and large numbers of such documents relating to Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island have been transcribed and published, from time to time, by the Historical and Antiquarian Societies of those States. Little or nothing has been done, however, in this way on behalf of New Hampshire; and, as a consequence, the annals of her first plantation still remain in confusion and obscurity.

It is in the humble hope of assisting some future historian to gather the true story of "*Mason's Patent*"—a story not yet told—that we have undergone the fatigue and expense of searching out and printing the following documents, illustrating the first half century of the Piscataqua settlements.

The Editor cannot, of course, claim absolute accuracy in every *minutia* of these transcripts. Those who have engaged in the task of deciphering the faded and mouldy manuscripts of two centuries ago, frankly admit the frequent difficulties of making out the words employed, or even the meaning intended by the writer—a difficulty much enhanced by the

capricious use, in those days, of abbreviations and capitals, by the lack generally of any attempt at punctuation, and by an orthography entirely arbitrary. We have, however, used our best endeavors to avoid errors of this sort, and hope that such as may be detected will not prove of much importance.

It has been the Editor's aim to present in this collection nothing (with one or two exceptions) which has been fully and accurately published elsewhere; and it is believed, that a large portion of the papers here presented have been hitherto unknown to the students of our early history and will prove of substantial value and interest.

The map, an etching of which is prefixed, was found by the Editor in the British Museum, where it is catalogued as "Add. Man^{r} N^{o} 13970." There is nothing upon it to indicate its date or its authorship, but it seems to be the earliest map extant of Maine and New Hampshire, unless we choose to except the rude sketch of William Wood. The map in question must have been drawn after 1653 as the town of *York*, incorporated and named in that year, is written upon it. All the other names upon the map had been conferred prior to that date. The absence of the names of Portsmouth, conferred in 1653, and Scarborough and Falmouth, incorporated in 1658, would indicate that the map was drawn not long after York was incorporated. We venture to assign to it a conjectural date of about 1655, and to add that the draughtsman may possibly have been Gov. Edward Godfrey, who returned to England after the seizure of his Province of Maine by the Massachusetts, and was for many years earnestly engaged in moving the Government for the restoration of the usurped Province. His letters, within published, give some countenance to such a surmise, in the absence of any reliable evidence on the subject.

JOHN S. JENNESS.

New York, Feb. 1876.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Petition of Walter Neale,	1
Petition of Walter Neale,	2
Grant of Province of Laconia,	3
Petition of Walter Neale,	7
Grant of Pascataway,	8
Minute of Grant of Pascataquack,	14
Letter from Thomas Wiggin to Sir John Cooke, Secretary, &c.,	15
Partial partition of Pascattaway among the Laconia adventurers,	18
Petition of Walter Neale,	19
Allotment of Lands by Council of New England to Captain John Mason,	20
A Relation concerning the Estate of New England,	21
Answer to Sir Ferdinand Gorges,	26
Injunction in Court of Requests in the action Eyre vs. Gorges,	26
Report of Sub-Committee to Privy Council,	27
Order of Privy Council thereon,	29
Bill in the action, Morton vs Powell,	30
Letter from George Burdett to the Archbishop of Canterbury,	31
Petition of Captain Walter Neale,	33
Grant by Plymouth Council to Captain John Mason,	34
The Dover Combination, *with all the signatures affixed*,	36
Joseph Mason's Protest agst Lealty,	38
Letter from Gov. Edward Godfrey to Privy Council,	39
Petition of Joseph Mason to Massachusetts,	40
Petition of Edward Godfrey, and others, for redress,	42
Information of Edward Godfrey concerning the Piscataque and Maine,	43

PAGE.

Letter from Edward Godfrey to Mr. Povey, - - - - 45

Letter from Samuel Mavericke to Col. Nichols, - - - - 46

Petition of inhabitants of Portsmouth and Strawberry Bank, 48

Petition of inhabitants of Portsmouth, Dover, &c., to be annexed to Maine, - - - - - - - - - 50

Letter from Nic. Shapleigh to Mr. Mason, - - - - 52

Mr. Mason's account of New Hampshire, - - - - 53

Statement of the Title of Robert Mason to New Hampshire - 54

Letter from Ed. Randolph to Sec. Coventry, - - - 60

Depositions of Johnson and others, - - - - - 62

Account of New Hampshire by Massachusetts agents, - 64

Petition of householders of Dover, - - - - - - 65

Petition of inhabitants of Exeter, - - - - - 67

Petition of householders of Portsmouth, - - - - - 68

Petition of inhabitants of Hampton, - - - - 69

Petition of Robert Mason and Fred. Gorges, - - - - 71

Account of Mass. agents concerning their Northern bounds, 73

Joselin's account of Nova Scotia bounds, - - - - - 75

Statement of Title of Robert Mason in New Hampshire, - 75

Letter from Robert Mason, - - - - - - - 83

Abstract of Letters from Randolph, - - - - 84

Petition of Robert Mason, - - - - - - - 85

Report by President and Council of New Hampshire to Privy Council, - - - - - - - - - 87

Letter from Richard Chamberlain to William Blathwait, - - 90

Letter from Chamberlain to Privy Council, - - - - 93

Account from President and Council of New Hampshire to the King, - - - - - - - - - 99

Narrative of Proceedings in New Hampshire on receipt of Commission, - - - - - - - - - - 104

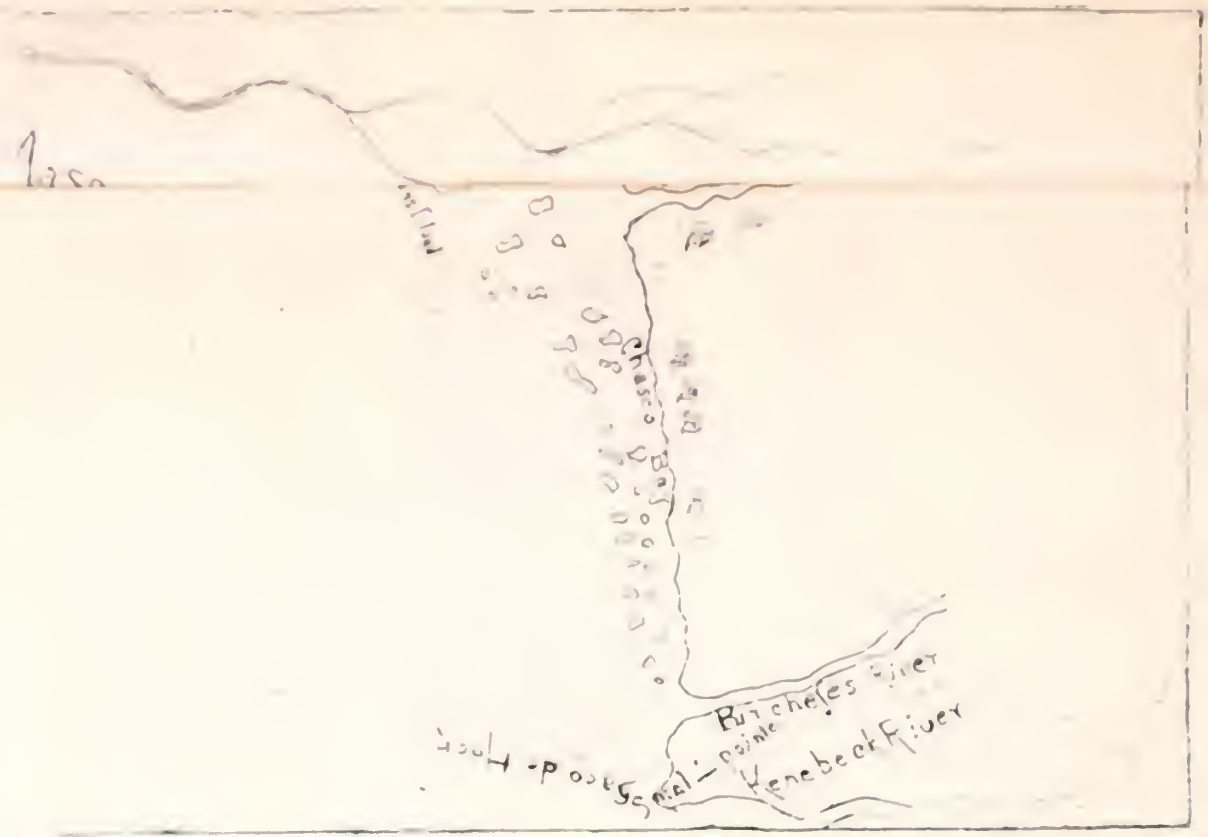
Petition of Robert Mason against the President and Council of New Hampshire, - - - - - - - - 109

Narrative of Proceedings in New Hampshire on promulgating the Commission of Edward Cranfield, - - - - - 113

Page.

Letter from Cranfield to the Committee, - - - 119
.. .. .. - - - - 123
.. .. Secretary of State, - - 128
.. .. Committee, &c., - - - 129
.. .. .. - - - 132
.. .. .. - - - 134
.. .. .. - - - 136
.. .. .. - - - 139
.. Barefoot .. - - - 141
.. Cranfield .. - - - 143
.. .. .. - - - 145
.. .. .. - - - 146
.. .. Secretary Jenkins, - - 150
.. .. .. - - - 152
.. .. Committee. - - - 155
.. .. Secretary Jenkins, - - - 158
.. .. Committee. - - - 159
An account of Ordnance, &c., at Great Island, - - - 153

The Province of
Maine
Massathusetts
Mason's Patient
Oyster River
Piscataway River
Passamonesuck
Mt. Desert
Penobscot R.
Penguin Ledge
Pt. Sandland
Rock
I. Sholes
Rock
Chaleur Bay
Chaleur River
Chaleur Bay
Bay of Gaspe
Gaspe Point
Cape Ann
Salisbury
Hampton Harbor
Isles of Shoals
Portsmouth
Newcastle
Exeter
Dover
Stratham
Greenland
Hampton
Seabrook
Salisbury
Amesbury
Haverhill
Andover
Methuen
Lawrence
Dracut
Tewksbury
Chelmsford
Billerica
Bedford
Concord
Lincoln
Weston
Sudbury
Framingham
Natick
Dedham
Roxbury
Boston
Charlestown
Cambridge
Watertown
Newton
Brookline
Dorchester
Milton
Braintree
Weymouth
Hingham
Hull
Scituate
Marshfield
Duxbury
Pembroke
Hanover
Norwell
Hanson
Plymouth
Kingston
Halifax
Plympton
Middleborough
Lakeville
Rochester
Wareham
Carver
Plymouth Harbor
Duxbury Bay
Gurnet Point
Saquish
Clarks Island
Saquish Head
Cape Cod
Provincetown
Truro
Wellfleet
Eastham
Orleans
Harwich
Chatham
Barnstable
Yarmouth
Dennis
Brewster
Falmouth
Sandwich
Mashpee
Barnstable Harbor
Sandy Neck
Hyannis
Nantucket
Martha's Vineyard
Edgartown
Holmes Hole
Vineyard Sound
Buzzards Bay
New Bedford
Fairhaven
Acushnet
Rochester
Mattapoisett
Marion
Wareham
Onset Bay
Cape Cod Bay
Massachusetts Bay
Boston Harbor
Nantasket Beach
Hull
Hingham
Weymouth
Quincy
Milton
Dorchester
Roxbury
Brookline
Newton
Watertown
Cambridge
Charlestown
Chelsea
Revere
Lynn
Saugus
Malden
Medford
Somerville
Arlington
Belmont
Lexington
Waltham
Weston
Wayland
Sudbury
Framingham
Natick
Dedham
Needham
Wellesley
Newton
Brookline


Penobscot Bay
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Penobscot Bay
Penobscot River

PUBLIC RECORDS.

STATE PAPERS—DOMESTIC SERIES. Vol. 84, N° 42.

(1615.)

To the Kings most excellent Ma^tie

The humble peticon of Walter Neale, Captaine of the Company of the Artillary garden in London.

Whereas your Ma^ties humble Peticoner was heretofore an humble suitor for the Muster Maisters place of the Citty of London, but your Ma^tie was not then pleased to thinke it necessary to appoint any such officer, yet since your Ma^tie taking it further into consideracon, hath reccomended Captaine ffisher to the Citty for the same place.

Now in regard your most humble peticoner hath with greate expence of money and Continuall travaile effectually reunited and established the Company of the Artillary garden in London and hath brought it to a greater perfection then at any tyme it hath been heretofore: Alsoe in regard of the necessary relation and dependancie of the Muster Maisters place and the Captaine of the said Company the one with the other

the said Captaine being bound to a Continuall attendance and labour exercising the principall Cittizen of London in martiall discipline whereby the forces of the Citty are alwayes furnished with able Comanders out of the said Company and the private Soulders enabled and made ready against the generall Musters for which travaile youre Ma^ties^ humble Peticoner hath onely the smale allowance of fifty Pounds p annum and is now therefore for want of Competent meanes Driven to greate extremitie and not longable to subsist without your gratious favour extended to him.

May your Ma^tie^ be now therefore graceously pleased to take into your royall Consideracon the just pretences of your humble peticoner to the said Muster Maisters place or to referr the examinacon thereof to the Lords of your Ma^ty^ most hono^ble^ privie Councell.

And yo^r^ peticoner as in humble duty bound shall ever dayly pray for your Ma^ty^ long life & eternal felicity.

(Endorsed in pencil.) 1615.

STATE PAPERS—DOMESTIC SERIES. Vol. 136, N° 43.

(Car. 1, 1628–9).

To the right hono^ble^ his Ma^ties^ Councell of Warre.

The humble Petition of Cap^t^ Walter Neale.

Whereas yo^r^ Lop^s^ humble Petitioner hath been a Soldier these thirteene yeares, and hath never had any other profession but his sworde, nor other fortunes than the warre: hath been an Officer in his Ma^ties^ service five yeares both in the expedicon w^th^ Count Mansfelt, and in severall expeditions since, served in the Ile of Re many weekes a voluntary w^th^ out receaving paye, and was so long a Petitioner for his money due for Count Mansfelt service as onely in that occa-

sion, hee spent all the money his freinds would spare him and brought himself much indebted and is not yet free: ffor his latter services; there is onely due unto him the somme of 26li 13s or there abouts ffor wch pay how well hee hath endeavoured to deserve, both in the Ile of Re, heere in England, and in the last journey to Rochell, hee referres himself to the approbation of the cheife Commanders of the Army.

Hee most humbly therefore prayeth yor Lop to give Such Order that yor humble Petitioner may receave Some Speedy satisfaction, his debts being clamorous and his wants unsupportable, and according to his dutie hee shall ever remayne an obedient servannt to your Lop Commands.

(In another handwriting.)

Capten Mason is required, by theire Lop to cast up the Accompts of the petitioners arreares, for the Services to ye Isle of Retz, and releefe of Rochell, and to certifie how much thereof, is due only for Actuall Service abroad.

(Endorsed) Walter Neale, Cap. Rec. 26 ffebr 1628. Desireth his Arrears.

COLONIAL ENTRY BOOK. Vol. 59, pp 115–121.

(1629, *November* 17.)

The Grant of the Province of Laconia to Sr Ferdinando Gorges and Capt Jno Mason, 17th Novr 1629.

This Indenture made ye Seaventeenth day of November Anno Domi 1629 5to of Charles Between ye President & Councell of New England on ye one partie & Sr fferdinando Gorges of London Knt & Capt John Mason of London Esqr on ye other partie Witnesseth yt whereas King James for ye making of a plantacon and establishing of a Colony or Colonys in ye Country called or known by ye name of New England in

Americka did by letters pattents bearing date 3rd November 18th of his reign grant unto y^{e} right hon^{ble} Leslowick Duke of Lenox George marques of Buckingham James Lord Marques of Hamilton Thomas Earle of Arundel Robert Earle of Warwick S^{r} Ferdinando Gorges Knt & divers others whose names are expressed in the said letters pattents their heires and assigness and that they shall be known by the name of the President & Councell established at Plymouth for planting &c of New England in America Did grant unto the President & Councell & their Successors All that part and porcon of yt Countrey now comonly called New England &c &c to have and possess the same to them their successors for ever to be holden of his majesties manor of East Greenwich in y^{e} County of Kent in free and comon soccage & not in Capite or by Knights service Yeelding and paying to his Majesty the 5th part of all gold & silver oure that may be obtained from the same.

Now this Indenture wittnesseth y^{t} y^{e} sd president & Councell of their full free & mutuall consent as well to y^{e} end y^{t} all y^{e} lands woodes lakes loucks rivers watters Islands & fishings with all other y^{e} trafieques profits & comodityes whatsoever to them or any of them belonging and hereafter in these p^{nts} mencoued may be wholy & intirely invested appropriated severed & settled in & upon y^{e} s^{d} S^{r} fferdinando Gorges & Cap^{t} John Mason there heires &c for ever, for the advancem^{t} of y^{e} sd plantation and other good and Sufficient causes & considerations them especially thereunto moveing have granted &c unto y^{e} sd S^{r} fferdinando Gorges and Capt John Mason their heirs & assignes & to their Associates & such as they shall alow of & take in to adventure & joine wth them in their plantacons trafieques & discoveryes in y^{e} parts hereafter expressed and their heirs and assignes according to Contracts w^{h} them to be made All those lands & Countrys lying adjacent or bordering upon the great lake or lakes or rivers commonly called or known by y^{e} name of y^{e} river & lake or rivers & lakes of y^{e} Irroquois a nation or nations of salvage people inhabiting up into y^{e} landwards betwixt y^{e} lines of west & North west conceived to passe or lead upwards from y^{e} rivers of Sagadahock & Merrimack in y^{e} Countrey of New England

aforesd Together also wch yr lakes & rivers of yr Irroquois & other nations adjoyning yr midle part of wch lakes is scittuate & lying neeral out ye latitude of fourty four or fourty five degrees reckon'd from ye Equinoctial line Northwards as alsoe all ye lands soyls & grounds wch in tenn miles of any part of ye said lakes or rivers on yr South or East part thereof &, from yr west end or sides of ye sd lakes & rivers soe farre forth to ye west as shall extend halfway into yr next great lake to ye Westwards & from thence Northwards unto ye North side of yr maine river wch runeth from yr great & vast Westerne lakes & falleth unto yr river of Canada, including all yr Islands wch in ye precinct or perambulacon described As alsoe all yr lands sole grounds havens ports rivers mines mineralls pearls & pretious Stones woods Quarrys marshes watters fishings hunting hawing fowling trade & traficque wch yr Salvages & other comodityes & hereditam[ts] w[t]soever wch all & singular their appurtenences together wch all prerogatives rights royaltys Jurisdicons privileges franchises prehemmences libertyes Marine power in & upon yr sd rivers & lakes As alsoe all escheats & casualtys therof as flotson Jetson & lagon wch anchorag's & other such dutys immunityes * * * & appurtences w[t]soever wch all ye Estate right title interest claime & demand w[t]soever wch ye sd President & Councell & their Successors of right ought to have or claime in or to yr sd porcons of lands rivers & lakes & other yr premises as is afores[d] by reason or force of his Highness sd letters pattents in as free large ample & beneficiall manner to all intents constructions & purposes w[t]soever as in & by yr sd letters patents yr same are amongst other things granted to yr sd president & Councell aforsd Except two fifths of ye oare of Gold & Silver in these puts hereafter expressed wch sd porcons of lands rivers & lakes wch ye appurtenances ye sd Sr ffferdinando Gorges & Capt John Mason wch ye consent of ye President & Councell intend to name ye Province of Laconia. To have & to hold all the sd porcons of land &c &c unto ye sd Sr ffferdinando Gorges & Capt John Mason their heires &c for ever. To be holden of the Manor of East Greenwich in ye County of Kent in free & comon soccage & not in capite or by Knights service. Neverthelesse wch such exceptions reservations limitations & decla-

rations as in the sd letters Pattents are at large expressed Yeelding & paying unto the King his heirs & successors ye fifth part of all ye Oare of Gold & Silver that shall be gotten from the same, &c * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * *

And y^e^ sd President & Councill for themselves & their Successors doe further covenant & grant to & w^th^ ye sd S^r^ fferdinando Gorges & Cap^t^ John Mason their heires & assignes & associates & by those pnts y^t^ it shall & may be lawfull at all times hereafter to & for ye sd S^r^ Ferdinando Gorges and Cap^t^ John Mason their Heires & assignes & their associates & y^e^ Deputyes factors servants & tenants of them or any of them to have free Egress way & passage to enter & pass into & returne from & to any of y^e^ sd demised lands lakes & rivers w^ch^ their Shipps boates barkes or other Vessells w^th^ their munition & their Cattle and commodityes of w^t^ nature soever from by & through any of ye lands rivers harbours creeks or Sea Ports upon y^e^ Sea Consts or frontеer parts of New England afores^d^ belonging to y^e^ President & Councell afores^d^ w^th^ out any lett trouble interrupcon molestacon or hinderance of them y^e^ sd President & Councill their successors or assignes or of any other person or persons claiming under them or by their meanes or procurem^t^ And for y^e^ better accomodacon of them y^e^ sd S^r^ Ferdinando Gorges & Cap^t^ John Mason ther heires assignes & associates in their intended trafiques & plantacons above in y^e^ sd lakes of y^e^ Irrequois whither their goods & marchandizes from y^e^ sea ports are to be after landing transported it shallbe lawfull for y^m^ to make choise of & take and possess for the use of y^m^ y^e^ sd S^r^ Ferdinando Gorges & Cap^t^ John Mason their heires assignes & associates and their Deputyes ffactors tennants & planters of their Colonyes in any of y^e^ ports harbours or Creeks in New England lying most comodious for their passage up into ye sd Lakes One thousand acres of land upon ye side or sides of such harbors ports rivers or Creekes where ye same is not yet disposed of to any other persons by ye sd President & Councill & ye sd lands by y^m^ shallbe holden possessed & enjoyed as freely & with as ample privileges Jurisdicons & comodityes in all respects as any other y^e^ lands above in these pnts demised &

granted unto them & further knowe yee y^t ye sd President & Councill have made constituted deputed authorized & appointed & in their place & stead doe put Edw: Goulfrey or in his absence to any other person y^t shalbe there Governo^r or other Officer to y^e President & Councell to be their true & lawfull Attorney & in their name and stead to enter y^e sd pcecon of land & other premises w^ch there appurtences or unto some part thereof in name of y^e whole and deliver possession &c, Signed, sealed &c. the day and year above written.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. Vol. 6. No. 24.

(*About August*, 1631.)

To the Kings most excellent Ma^tie

The humble Peticon of Captein WALTER NEALE.

Whereas for the securing the Collonies in Virginia, against the Invasions of a forrein enemie, and the barbarous incursions of the Natives there hath been constituted heretofore an experioneted Soldier w^ch the title of Marshall to whose perticuler care the Governor and Councell in Virginia (as theire Assistant) comitted the chardge of martiall affaires. Notw^thstanding of late (though these times now do more require it then heretofore) there hath been none appointed to execute that place.

May yo^r Ma^tie bee now pleased in regard yo^r Ma^ties humble Peticoner hath followed the Warres these many yeares and been employed in all yo^r Ma^tie Services, and hath an extraordinarie Zeale and affection to that plantation, where hee presumes to do yo^r Ma^tie acceptable service to conferre uppon yo^r Ma^tie humble Peticoner the aforesaid place of Marshal in Virginia for executing whereof hee humbly craves the allowance of twentie shillings per diem w^ch is in proportion farre

inferiour to that w^ch hath been formerly allowed to others) out of the Customes arising from the comodities of that Countrie whereby hee may bee enabled in your Ma^ties service and have meanes to plant there some people of his owne. And though as a Soldier hee dares not pleade merrett before others, yet hee presumes to referre himself to the approbation of the Cheife Comaunders of yo^r Ma^ties late Army. And according to his loyaltie. &c.

(Endorsed) Virginia Without Date
(In pencil) ab^t Aug. 1631

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. Vol. 6. No. 28.

(1631, *November* 3.)

Grant and Confirmation of Pescataway to S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Cap^t Mason and others, Ano 1631.

This Indenture made the 3^d day of Novem^r An^o Dni 1631: and in y^e 7^th year of y^e Reigne of Our Sovraigne Charles by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King Defender of the ffaith &c. Betweene the Presid^t & Councill of New England on y^e one pty and S^r Ferdinando Gorges Kn^t Cap^t John Mason of London Esq^r and their Associates John Cotton Henry Gardner, Geo. Griffith Ehwin Guy Thomas Wannerton Thomas Eyre and Eliezer Eyre on y^e other pty Witnesseth That whereas our late Soueraigne Lord of famous memory King James for the makeing of a Plantacon and establishing of a Colonie or Colonies in y^e Countries called or knowne by the name of New England in Americn, Did by his Highnesses Lres Patents under the Great Seale of England, bearing date at Westm^r y^e 3^d day of Nov^r 1620 give grant and confirme unto the R^t Hon^ble Ludwicke Duke^ of Lenox. Geo. Marques of Buckingham. James L^d Marques of Hamilton Thomas Earle of Arundale Robert Earle of Warwicke S^r Fer-

dinando Gorges Knt. and diuerse others whose names are expressed in the s^d^ Lres. Pat. their Heires and Assignes, that they shalbe one bodly Politique, and Corporate perpetuall, and that they should haue perpetuall Succession, and one common Seale or Seales, to serve for the said Body. And that they and their Successors shalbe known, called and incorporated by ye name of the presid^t^ and Councill established at Plym^th^ for the planting ruling and gouerning of New England in America, and did of his especiall Grace, certaine Knowledge, and mere Mocon for him his Heires and Success^rs^ giue grant, and confirme unto the s^d^ Presid^t^ and Councill and their Success^rs^ under y^e^ Reservacons, Limitacons and Declaracons in the s^d^ Lres Pat expressed All that part and porcon of y^e^ Countrie now commonly called New England w^ch^ is situate, lying, and being betweene ye latitude of 40 dge and 48 of North^erly latitude, Togeather w^th^ y^e^ Seas and Islands lying w^thin^ 100 miles of any part of y^e^ sd Coasts of ye Countrie afores^d^ And also all y^e^ Lands, Soyles, Grounds, Havens, Ports, Rivers, Mines, as well Roy^ll^ Mines of Gold and Silver as other Mines Mineralls Pearls and precious stones, Woods Quarries Marshes, Waters fishings Hunting, Hawking, fowling, Commodities and Hereditam^ts^ w^tsoever, together w^th^ Prerogatives Jurisdicons, Royalties, Privileges, ffranchises, and Preheminence w^ch^ in any of the s^d^ Territories and ye precincts thereof w^tsoever. To have hold possesse and enjoy all and singular the said Lands and p^r^emisses in y^e^ s^d^ Ltres Pat. granted or mencoued to be granted unto them y^e^ s^d^ Presid^t^ and Councill their Successors and assign forever To be holden of his Ma^tie^ his heires and Successors as of his H^nor^ owne Man^r^ of East Greenw^ch^ in the Countie of Kent in free and Common Soccage and not in Capite or by Knights Service Yeilding and paying to the Kings Ma^tie^ his Heires and Success^rs^ the One 5^th^ p^t^ of all y^e^ Gold and Silver Oar that from time to time and at all times from y^e^ date of the s^d^ Lres Pat. shalbe there gotten had or obtained for all Services duties or Demands as in and by his H^nor^ Lres. Pat amongst divers other things therein conteined more fully and large it doth and may appeare. And whereas the s^d^ Presid^t^ and Councill haue upon mature delibaracon thought fitt for the better furnishing and furtherance of

y^e^ Plantacon in these parts to appropriate and allott to severall pticular psons diverse peells of Land w^th^ in the preincts of the afores^d^ granted prmises by his Ma^tie^ s^d^ Lres Pat. Now this Indenture Wittnesseth that the s^d^ Presid^t^ and Councill of their full free and mutuall consent, as well to y^e^ end that all the Lands Woods Lakes Loucks, Rivers, Waters, ponds Islands and Fishings, w^th^ all other Traffique Profits and Commodities whatsoeuer to them or any of them belonging, and hereafter in these Puts mencioned may be wholly and entirely invested appropriated secured and settled in and upon y^e^ sd S^r^ ffardinando Gorges, Cap^t^ John Mason and their Associates, John Cotton, Henry Gardner, George Griffith, Edwyn Guy, Thomas Wannerton Thom Eyrie, & Ebezer Eyre as by diners speciall Services by them already done for the aduancement of the s^d^ Plantacon by makeing of Clap board and pipestaues makeing of Salt pans and Salt, transporting of Vines for makeing of Wines searching for Iron Oare being all busineese of very great Consequence for causeing of many Soules both men, women and boys and store of Shipps to be employed thither, and so in short time prone a great Nursery for Shipping and Mariners, and also a great helpe to such as in this Kingdome want good Imploym^t^ And further for Y^t^ the s^d^ S^r^ ffard Gorges Capt. John Mason and their said Associates John Cotton Henry Gardiner Geo. Griffith Edwin Guy Thom: Wannerton Tho Eyre and Eliezer Eyer have by their Agents there taken great paines and spent much tyme in the discouery of the Countrie all w^ch^ hath cost them (as we are credibly Informed) 3000lb and upwards, which hitherto they are wholly out of purse upon hope of doing good in time to come to y^e^ publique. And also for other good and sufficient Causes and Considera-cons the sd Presid^t^ and Councill especially thereunto moueing, Haue given granted bargained sold assigned alened, sett ouer enfeoffed and confirmed and by these p^nts^ Do giue grant, bargaine sell assigne, alene sett ouer enfeoffe and confirme unto the s^d^ ffardinando Georges Cap^t^ John Mason John Cotton Henr Gardner Geo Griffith Edwin Guy Thom. Wannerton Thom. Eyere and Ebezer Eyre, their Heirs and Assignes for euer All that house and cheife habitacon situate and being at Pascataway als Pascataquack als Pasenquacke in New England

aforesaid, wherein Cap^{t} Walt. Neale and y^{e} Colony wth him now doth or lately did reside togeather wth the Gardens and Corne ground occupied and planted by the s^{d} Colonie, and the Salt workes allready begun as afores^{d}. And also all that porcon of Land lying wthin the precincts hereafter menconed, beginning upon the Sea coast 5 miles to the W^{t}ward of or from the s^{d} cheife Habitacon or Plantation now possessed by the s^{d} Cap^{t} Walter Neale for y^{e} use of the Adventurers to Laconia being in the latitude of 43 Degr or thereabouts in the Harbour of Pascataquack als Pascataquack als Passataway, and so forth from y^{e} s^{d} beginning Eastw^{d} & North Eastw^{d} and so proceeding Northw^{ds} or North Westw^{ds} into y^{e} Harbour and Riuer along the Coasts and Shoares thereof including all the Islands and Isletes lying wthin or neere unto the same upwards unto the head land opposite unto the plantacon or Habitacon now or late in the Tenure or Occupation of Edw^{d} Hilton & from thence w^{t} w^{ds} & South w^{t} w^{ds} in y^{e} midle of the Riuer and through the midle of y^{e} Bay or Lake of Pasquacack als Pascaquack or by what other name or names it hath toward the bottome or Westermost part of ye Riuer called Pascassocke to the falls thereof, and from thence by an Imaginary Line to pass ouer, and to the Sea, where the P^{r}ambulacon begann Togeather wth all y^{e} Lands, Soyle, Ground Wood, Quarries, Mines fishing Hunting Hawking fowling Comodities and Hereditam^{ts} whatsoeuer, Togeather also wth all p^{r} rogatiues, Jurisdiccons Royalties, priuiledges, ffranchises and prehemineuce w^{ch} in y^{e} precincts of Land conteined wthin y^{e} limits or bounds aforesaid. And also the Isles of Shoales, and y^{e} ffishings thereabouts And all the Seas wthin 15 miles of thaforesd Sea Coast. And also all the Sea Coast and Land lying on y^{e} East and North east side of the Harboure and Riuer of Pascataway aforesd and opposite to the bounds abone menconed beginning 15 miles to y^{e} S. eastward of y^{e} Mouth or first entrance and begining of the said Harboure, and so upp to y^{e} falls and into the ponds, or Lakes that feed the s^{d} ffalls, by the space of 30 miles including the the s^{d} ponds or Lakes and the Shoores thereof, and so crossing into the Lenelward, at a right angle by the space of 3 miles the whole length thereof from y^{e} s^{d} mouth or first entrance

from the Sea and Eastwds into y^e^ Sea w^ch^ s^d^ 3 miles shalbe allowed for y^e^ breadth of ye sd land last mencoined both upon y^e^ land and sea. As also all ye land Soyle Ground Woods Quarrie, Mines, ffishings Hunting Hawking ffowling Commolities and Hereditam^ts^ whatsoeuer, togeather w^ch^ all prerogatines Jurisdiccons Royallties, Priuiledges, ffranchises and p^r^ heminence w^ch^ in the p^r^ cincts of Land last menc^on^ed, conteined To haue and to hold all y^e^ s^d^ House and Habitacon porcons of Land and all Lakes and Islands therein conteined as aforesaid, and all and singular other y^e^ p^r^ misses hereby given, granted, bargained, sold, alieued, enfeoffed, and confirmed, w^ch^ all and singular the appurtences and euery part and peell thereof unto y^e^ s^d^ S^r^ ffferdenando Gorges, Cap^t^ John Mason, John Cotton, Henry Gardner Geo. Griffith, Edwyn Guy, Thomas Wannerton, Thomas Eyre and Elyezer Eyer to y^e^ only use & behoofe of them y^e^ s^d^ ffferd. Gorges &c their Heires and Ass. for euer. Yeilding and paying unto our Soner L^d^ y^e^ King his Heires and Successors ⅓ of all y^e^ Oare of Gold and Silner that from time to time and at all tymes hereafter shalbe there gotten, had & obteined for all sernices, duties and Comands, and also yeilding & paying unto the s^d^ Presid^t^ Councill and their Succes„^rs^ euery yeere yeerely for euer 40s sterl. at y^e^ ffeast of S^t^ Mich: tharchangell if it shalbe lawfully demanded, at the Assurance House on the West side of the Roy^ll^ Exchange in London. And the s^d^ Presd^t^ & Councill for them & their Succes„^rs^ do Covenant and Grant to and w^th^ y^e^ s^d^ S^r^ ffferdin. Gorges Capt John Mason and their said Associates John Cotton Henr. Gardner Geo. Griffith Edwyn Guy Thom Wannerton, Thom Eyer Ehezer Eyre their Heires & Assignes by these prets, that from thensealing and delinery hereof according to y^e^ purport true intent and meaning of these pr^ts^ they the s^d^ S^r^ Ferdinan Gorges, Capt. John Mason and their s^d^ Associates John Cotton Henry Gardner Geo Griffith Edwin Guy Thom. Wannerton Thom Eyer and Ehezer Eyre their Heires and Assignes shall from tyme to tyme for euer peaceably and quietly haue hold possesse and enjoy all thaforesd House and Chiefe Habertacon porcons of Lands w^ch^ all y^e^ Islands and P^r^ misses w^ch^ thappurtences hereby before giuen and

granted or menconed, meant or intended to be hereby given and granted, and every part and parcell thereof w^th^out any Lett, disturbance, denyall trouble interrupcon or eniccon of or by y^e^ s^d^ President and Councill or any pson or psons whatsoever claymng by from or under them or their Successors or by or under their Estate Right Title or Interest. And the s^d^ Presid^t^ and Councill for them and their Successors do further Covenant and grant to and w^th^ y^e^ sd S^r^ ffferd: Gorges Capt John Mason, and their Associates John Cotton, Henry Gardner Geo Griffith Edwyn Guy, Tho Wannerton Thom: Eyre and Ehezer Eyre their Heires and Ass by these prets That they the s^d^ Presid^t^ and Councill shall at all times & times hereafter upon reasonable request at the only proper Cost and Charges in the Law of the sd S^r^ ffferdeu Gorges Cap^t^ John Mason, and their s^d^ Associates John Cotton, Henry Gardner, Geo Griffith Edwin Guy Tho Wannerton Tho Eyre, and Eliezer Eyre their Heires and Ass.: do, make pforme, suffer execute, and willingly consent unto any further Act or Acts, Conveyance or Conveyances, Assurance, or Assurances for the good and pfect Investing, Assuring, Conveying and sure making of all the afores^d^ Houses and Habitacon, porcons of Land, Island and all and singular other the p^r^ misses w^th^ thappurtences to the s^d^ S^r^ ffferd Gorges Cap^t^. John Mason and their s^d^ Associates John Cotton Henry Gardner George Griffith Edwyn Guy Thomas Wannerton Tho Eyere and Ehezer Eyre, their Heires and Assigres, as by them their Heires or Assignes, or by his or their or any of their Councill learned in the Law shalbe devised or advised or required. And further Know Yee that the s^d^ Presid^t^ and Councill have made, constituted deputed, authorized appointed, and in their place and steed do putt Cap^t^ Thom. Cancck Henry Joselin, or in their absence to any other pson that shalbe their Governcon, or other Officer, to the Pres^d^ and Councill to be their lawfull Attorny and in their name & Steed to enter into the s^d^ House and Habitation porcons of land and other y^e^ p^r^ misses alsone given and granted w^th^ their apptences or into some p^t^ thereof, in the name of the whole for them and in their name to have and take possession and seizin thereof, and after such Possession and Seizin so thereof or of some

part thereof in the name of the whole so taken and had, then for them and in their names to deliuer full and peaceable possession and seizin of all and Singular the s[d] granted p[r] misses unto y[e] sd S[r] Ferdinando Gorges Capt. John Mason and their said Associates John Cotton Henry Gardner, Geo. Griffith, Edwyn Guy Thomas Wannerton, Thomas Eyre and Eliezer Eyre, or to their certain Attorny or Attornys in that behalfe, according to the true intent and meaning of theise p[sts] Ratifying Confirming and Allowing all and whatsoener their said Attorney shall do in or about the p[r] misses by these p[sts]. In Witnesse whereof the said president and Councill to two parts of these presents both of One Tenor haue sett their Common Seale and to one part thereof the s[d] S[r] Ferdin: Gorges, Capt. John Mason, John Cotton, Henry Gardiner, Geo: Griffith, Edwin Guy, Tho: Wannerton Thom: Eyre and Eliezer Eyre haue sett their hands and Seale the Day and yeere first aboue written.

(Endorsed in pencil) 3. Nov. 1631.

N. Engl.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS Vol. 6 No. 29.

Att Warwicke House the 4th of November 1631. There being Prsent.

The Earle of Warwicke Presid[t] & S[r] Fardenando Gorges Kn[t] Thner.

There was that day Seabed a Pattent granted to S[r] Fardinando Gorges Knight, Cap[t] John Mason and their Associates of a porcon of Land lying upon the River of Pascataquack extending itselfe along the Sea Shore to the westward 5 English miles and so by an imaginary Line up into the maine North to the bounds of a plantacon belonging to Edward Hilton and the Islands within the same River eastward, togeather with 3 Miles along the shoare to the

Eastward of the s^d^ River and opposite to the Habitation and Plantation where Cap^t^. Neale lines and soe up into the maine Land northerly by all y^e^ breadth aforesaid thirty miles, with all y^e^ woods soyles & marshes within the said Limitts with the Lakes at the head of the said River and other Comodityes and Immunityes as by the Counterparte of the same grant it more at large appeares.

The Consideration was for service formerly done & for y^t^ they had already setled theire with the said Captain Neale divers of their people and had erected salt panns and hoped to make salt & intended further to raise other good and merchantable Comodityes, as fishing, makeing of pipe staues Clapboard & ye like.

The Conditions were to pay his Ma^ty^ the 5^th^ part of Gold or Silver Oare there to be gotten, and to the Presid^t^ & Councell forty shillings sterling payable at the Assurance house on y^e^ west side of y^e^ Royall Exchange London (if it be demanded) the first payment to begin at the first of St. Michael the Archangell 1632 and soe for all service from yeare to yeare.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. Vol. 6. No. 68.

(1632. *Nov.* 19.)

Right hono^ble^

Havinge lately bin in New England in America and taken notice both of some Comodities and advantages to this State w^ch^ that Contrie will afford, and there havinge visited the plantations of the English and amongs the rest that especially in the Mattachusetts being the largest best and most prospering in all that lande I have made bold to informe yo^r^ hono^r^ of some observations w^ch^ I have taken both of the Contrie and that Plantation.

As for the Contrie it is well stored with goodly Timber and

Masts for shippinge, and will afford Cordage, Pitch and Tarr and as good hempe and flax as in any pte of the world, growes there naturally fitt for Cordage and sayles, whereof this kingdome will soone find the benefitt, if the plantacon proceed awhile weth out Discouragem^t as hitherto it hath done.

ffor the plantation in the Mattachusetts the English there being about 2000 people, yonge and old, are gen^ll^y most industrious and fitt for such a Worke, haninge in three yeares done more in buyldinge and plantinge, then others haue done in seauen tymes that space, and with at least ten tymes lesse expence.

Besides I haue observed the planters there, and by theire louinge just and kind dealinge with the Indians, haue gotten theire lone and respect and drawne them to an outward Conformity to the English, soe that the Indians repaire to the English Goueru^o there, and his Deputies for iustice.

And for the Goueru^o himself I haue obserued him to bee a discreete, and sober man, giuinge good example to all the planters, wearinge plaine apparell such as may well beseeme a meane man, drinkinge ordinarily water, and when he is not Conversant about matters of iustice, putting his hand to any ordinarye labour with his seruants, ruling w^th much mildnes and in this ptticular I obserued him to be strict in execucon of Justice, upon such as haue scandalized this state, either in Ciuill, or Ecclesiasticall gouernem^t to the greate Contentm^t of those that are best affected, and to the terror of offendo^rs.

Of all w^ch I my selfe hauinge bin an eye witnesse am the rather induced to p^sent the same to yo^r hono^r to cleare the reputation of the plantation from certaine false rumo^rs and scandales, w^ch I p^ceiue since my retorne to England some psons ill affected to the plantations there, haue cast abroad: as namely one S^r Xhofer Gardiner, whose leauinge two wiues here in England, went with another yonge woman into New England, there, being discouered by letters from England he was seperted from his wench. A second is one Morecon who (as I am Informed by his wifes some and others) upon a foule suspicon of Murther fled hence to New England and there falling out with some of the Indians, he shott them with a fowling piece, for w^ch and other misdemeano^rs upon the Indians

complaint his howse by order of Court there, was destroyed and he banished the plantacon.

A third was one Ratcliffe whoe as I am Crediblie informed, for most horible blasphemy was Condemned there to lose his eares, whoe with the former two, and some other the like discontended and scandalous psons, are lately returned hither, seekinge to Couer the shame of theire owne facts, by castinge reproaches upon the plantation, doe addresse themselues to S^r ffardinando Gorges, whoe by theire false informacons, is nowe preetinge howe to deprive that plantation of the previledges graunted by his Ma^tie and to subuert theire gouernm^t the effects whereof wilbe the utter ruine of this hope full plantation, by hindringe all such as would goe to them, and drivinge those already planted there, either to retorne, or disperse into other places, w^ch I leaue to yo^r graue indgm^t my selfe being none of theire plantation, but a neighbour by, haue done this out of that respect I bere to the gen^all good, I haue ben too breife in this relation in regard I feared to be ouer troblesome to yo^r hono^rs Soe I take leaue and rest.

The XIX^th daye of Nouember . 1632

Yo^r hono^rs humble servant

THO WIGGIN

(Addressed) To the right hono^ble S^r John Cooke kn^t principall Secretary to his Ma^tie and one of his highnes most hono^ble prince Councell these d

(Endorsed) 1632. Nove^r 19. Relation of Capt Wiggin of New England.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS Vol. 6 No. 88

At a Meeting the 6th of December 1633.

PRESENT:

S^r Ferdenando Gorges Kn^t
Cap^t John Mason for himselfe and Mr. John Cotton
M^r Henry Gardner
M^r George Griffith
Thomas Eyer for Tho Wannerton & Eliezer Eyer.

It was agreed that Pascattaway house and the house at Shawberry Banke, and all the Islands and Isletts within the river of Pascattaway together with all the Land on the Southwest syde of the said River which is mentioned in the Patent, as also the Isles of Shoales and the house at Newichewannock with the land thereunto belonging shall remaine in Common untill a Divison thereof hereafter to be made.

And as concerning the land upon the Northwest syde of the said River, from the outermost point upon the Sea Coast unto the end of 30 miles being the extent thereof up into the Maine Land the same is by mutuall consent divided as followeth viz^t.

To S^r Ferdinando Gorges Knight three miles beginning at the outermost point in the Sea where the Patent of y^e said syde of Land beginneth up the River.

To M^r. Henry Gardner three miles and three quarters beginning where S^r Ferdinando Gorges land endeth and soe up the River aforesaid.

To K^t George Griffith M^r Thomas Wannerton and Eliezar Eyer eight miles beginning where M^r Gardner aforenamed endeth and soe up within a quarter of a mile to the Lowermost falls next to Newichewannock house.

To Captaine John Mason for himselfe and M^r John Cotton to beginne a quarter of a mile below the said Lowermost fall and soe upward along Newichewannock River to the end of y^e Patent which is estimated about fifteen miles and a quarter being almost fower miles more than his proportion cometh

unto. Yet it is allowed him in regard hee is soe farre distant from the Sea, and for conveniency of landing boats belowe the said Falls

Provided that if any of the abovenamed shall come short of having his due division of quantity of Land in the Division aforesaid

It is to be rectified in the next Division of Lands undivided

Concerning the Swine remaining to the generalls it is agreed that they shall bee divided as followeth

To S^{r} Ferdinando Gorges Kn^{t} . .	4 Sowes
To Capt. Mason	14
To Mr. Henry Gardner . . .	5
To Mr. George Griffith . . .	5
To Mr. Thomas Wannerton . .	3
To Eliezer Eyer	3

And the residue to remaine untill the next division of them.

FERDI. GORGES
JOHN MASON
GEORGE GRIFFITH
HENRY GARDNER.

STATE PAPERS, DOMESTIC SERIES. Vol. 259. No. 76.

(1633–4. *Jan.*)

WHEREAS we are informed that the place of Captaine of o^{r} Artillery Garden wthin o^{r} Cittie of London is now become void by the Death of the Late Captaine there. We having receeved very good testimonie of the manie faithfull Services done unto us by o^{r} trustie and welbeloved Capt. Walter Neale and of his abilities in Military Discipline are graciously pleased, and doe by theis o^{r} lres recomend him unto you to succeed in that place not doubting but you readily conferre the same upon him, together wth all rights and profitts there belonging

w^ch we shall reteine in o^r princely Remembrance for yo^r benefitt as occasion shall be presented.

(Endorsed) Capt Neale Capt of Artillery Garden—
London.

(In peneil. "Editors mark") prob. Jan 16 33–4.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. Vol. 8, No. 47.

(1634. *Feb.* 3.)

Allottm^t of Cap^t Mason's part by y^e Councell of N. England.

ffor as much as by a mutuall agreement wee whose names are subscribed Patentees or Adventurers and of the Councell of New England are to joyne in the surrender to his Ma^tie of the greate Charter of that Country w^ch was graunted unto us in the eighteenth yeare of the Reigne of King James of blessed memory in whose p^rsence Lotts were drawne for setling of divers and sondry divisions of Land on the Sea Cost of the said Country uppon most of us who hitherto have neuer bin confirmed in the said Land soe allotted And to the intent that euery one of us according to equity and in some reasonable manner answearable to his Adventures or other interest maie enioy a pporcon of the land of the said Country to bee immediatly holden of his ma^tie wee therefore doe condescend and agree that all that pte of the sea coast of the Country aforesaid shall belong to Captaine John Mason to begin at the midle of Namekecke river, and from thence to peeed eastward along the Sea Coast to Cape-Anne and round about the same in to Pascataway Harbour and soe forthward upp within the river of Newichewannock and to the farthest head of the said river and from thence Northwestward till sixty miles be finished from the first entrance of Pascataway harbour Alsoe from Namekecke through the Harbour and River thereof up into the land west sixty myles from w^ch period to

crosse ouer land to the sixty miles end accounted from Pascataway throug Newichewannock River and into the land Northwest as aforesaid and hereunto is to belonge the South halfe of the Isles of Shoalles and 10000 acres on the south-east part of Sagadahock at the mouth or entrance thereof.

Saueing and reserving out of this diviscon to euery one that hath any lawfull graunt of land or plantacon lawfully setled in the same The freeholding and enoiying of his right w^th^ the libties thereunto apptayning laying downe his Jura Regalia if he haue any to the p prietor of his division wherein his land lyeth and paying some small acknowledgment for that he is now to hould his said land anewe of the p prietor of this division.

J. Lenox Hamilton Arrundell & Surry
Carlile Stelene
Ed Gorges ffardo Gorge.

Concordat cum originali fei collatione per me Tho. Maydwell No^rs^ Pub^ca^

EXTRACT FROM MSS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, No. 3448, "entitled, "A Relation Concersing the Estate or New-England" (About 1626)

A relation concerning New England, ffor the perfect understandinge the State of New England these three things deserue consideracon vizt,

1. The Countrie,
2. The Comodities,
3. The Inhabitants,

THE COUNTRYE.

New-England is scituate in the north part of the maine Continent of America included w^th^in the degrees of 40 and 48 of northerly latitude a clymate through out all the worke esteemed temporate, and healthfull and by Experience it is

found that nue countrie enioyeth a more salubrious aire then New England, and though the Winter be more Sharpe then ordinariely heare, yett it is lesse offensiue by reason the aire is more Cleer and the Cold allwayes drie

INHABITANTS.

The Inhabitants of New England are of two sorts the natiue and the Plantes.

The natiues of the Countrie are att this tyme verie few in number though heretofore populous destroyed by a great and generall plague wch happined about 17 years since, leauinge not the fortieth person liueinge since wch time they haue neuer increased, they liue here and among the English but are beneficiall to them onely in the trade of Beaver wch they exchange for our Comodities Theire want of people makes them not feared by us as not beinge able to doe much mischiefe, wch otherwise doubtles they would doe as was found by lamentable experience the last yeare. What the Manners and Customs of those Indians are is trulie and att large related by a ffrenchmen whose booke is translated into English intituled Nova ffrancia.

The Plantes of newe England are of three generall nations, English ffrench and Dutch.

(Dutch Plantation page 7)

(French Plantation page 8)

The English are planted in the middest betwixt the Dutch and ffrench in a countrie ffair exceedinge that of the ffrench though some what inferiour to the Dutch habitacon.

That part of the countrie was manie yeares since planted by the English in the time and by the meanes of the Lord Cheife Justice Popham and some others, and especially by Sr fferdinando Gorges Knight but those plantacons prospered not through the ill Choice of places Comodious for habitation.

The Present Inhabitants of New Plymouth were the first the setled a plantation to any purpose in New England who went thither to inhabite about some 15 yeares but the great numbers of people wch makes the countrie seeme now somewhat populous wch English hath been transported within these

9 yeares under the goverum[t] of M[r] Indicott and M[r] Winthrop who haue seated themselues in the west and more Southerlie part of the Countrie about the same tyme and since diu[ers] other private Colonies haue been planted in the more Esterlie and nothern parts.

The English are planted in this Countree by vertue of Patents granted unto them from the President and Counsell of New England w[ch] soe farr I cann understand are in number as vizt.

1. The Patent of New Plymouth.

2. The Patent of Massachusetts Baye.

3. The Patent of Agawam, granted to Captaine John Mason.

4. A Patente granted to S[r] ffferdenando Gorges.

5. A Patent of Laconia granted to S[r] ffferdenando Gorges and Captaine Mason.

6. A Patent of Pascataquacke granted to S[r] ffferdenando Gorges and othe[rs]

7. A Patent granted to Edward Hilton.

8. A Patent of Accaumticus granted to Captaine Morton w[th] othe[rs]

9. A Patent granted to John Stratton about Cape Porpus Rive[r]

10. Two Patents of Sohaketocke granted to Richard vynes & Thomas Lewis.

12. A Patent granted to Captaine Thomas Camock of black pointe.

13. A patent granted to M[r] Trelanye of Cape Elizabeth.

14. A patent of Casico granted to Captaine Levitt.

15. A Patent of Pethipscote granted to Thomas Purchis and others.

16. A Patent granted to Richard Bradshaw of the North east side of Peckipscot Rive[r]

17. A Patent of Qunnebecke, belonginge to them of New Plymouth.

18. A Patent of Segadehock granted to Crispe and others.

19. A Patent of Pemaquid granted to M[r] Alde[r] and M[r] Elbridge.

20. A Patent granted of Penobscott to M[r] Sherlie, and

othe^{rs} Off theis Patents granted to S^{r} fferdenando Gorges, and Captaine John Mason are included wthin the Patent last granted to the Inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay Concerninge w^{ch} Matte^{rs} there hath been and still remaines some controversee Sagudehock was never planted.

That of Cussica, and that granted to John Stratton were at my Cominge away forsaken.

The Patent of Penobscott is largest of Extent, it Comprehendinge (as is pretended) were 40 leagues in length yett it is planted but wth one house, And is now possessed by the ffrench.

The English in theis severall patents are planted alonge the sea Coast and haue their habitations nere adioyning to Rive^{rs} Navegable ffor Shippinge, or Barkes, the^{r} Charge and Difficultie of transportinge provesion by land, ffor want of Horses Causes the Inland party to bee yett unpeopled.

The Plantacons beginninge at ye most Southerlie, w^{ch} is new Plymouth and endinge at Penobscott, Containe in length alonge the sea Cost about 70 leagues and are peopled wth more than 3000 Persons whereof new Plimouth may Containe well nere 1800, the Massachusetts * * * * the rest of the Patents beinge planted wth residue.

Att my Comeinge ouer there was estimated to be att the least * * head of Kyne belonging to the seuerall plantacons. And are now increassed to 5000 or thereabouts, great store of Swyne and goates and some horses:

The Inhabitants haue in all places Convenient houses and good quantitie of Cleered land ffor Corne.

The abone menconed Patents are not all of one kinde, for some are in the nature of Corporacons and haue power to make Lawes, ffor the governinge of their plantacons, others are but onely assignm^{ts} of soe much Land to bee planted and possessed wthout power of govern^{m}.

Of the first sort are onely theis flower vizt:

1. New Plymouth
2. Massachusetts
3. Pascataquack &
4. Pemaquid.

The Civill gouernmn^t of the Colonies remaine in the power of those who are Principall in the Patents of w^ch those w^ch haue authoritie to establish lawes, doe Execute theire Jurisdiction & soe ffar as I could understand, as neere, as may bee accordinge to the lawes of England. And those whoe haue not that legall powe^r doe governe theire servants and Tennants in a Civill way, soe ffar as they are able.

The Defects in theis plantations ffor the present, as I conceiue, are onely theis.

1. The Inhabitants (Except in the Massachusetts Bay) are too farr scattered one from another alonge the coast, soe that they Cannot uppon any occasion, Reunite the^r selues to oppose an enemye.

2. There is fewe fforts nor places of the strength in all the Countrie.

3. There are but few of those, who haue Patents granted unto them that doe obserue the Lawes, and orde^rs of Plantation appointed unto them in their Patents and Expressed in the grand Patent, granted by his Ma^tie to the President and Councell.

4. When there happeneth any question betweene the Plante^rs of seuerall Patents, those quarrells are seldome, or neuer ended because there is none in the Countrie that hath authoritie to Decyde them; every mans powe^r beinge Limitted, w^ch his owne Patent.

5. There wants an uniformytie in the Lawes and Customes of seuerall Patents and alsoe a generall unitie in thinges that conseerne the publique good of the Countrie.

As Concerninge matte^rs of Religion, because my aboade was ffarre distant ffrom neighbo^rs and noe professed Scholler. I was therefore little acquainted w^th other mens disagreeinge opinions and myselfe, and Colonie all wayes professinge the Doctrine discipline of the Church of England I was not Curious afte^r that of othe^rs w^ch then Concerned me nott.

ffinis.

(Then follows "An abstract of the Lawes of New England.")

COURT OF REQUESTS. BILLS & ANSWERS. 13 Car. I

Cotton vs. Gorges.

(1637)

The severall Answeare of S^r^ Fardinando Gorges, Knight. one of the Defendants to the Bill of Complaynt of John Cotten, Complaynant.

(This answer has been lately printed in the Appendix to the second edition of the Editor's History of the Isles of Shoals.)

COURT OF REQUESTS, ORDERS AND DECREES.

Vol. 35, p. 21. Easter Term. 13 Car. I.

(1637.)

Eyre and George.

Whereas Thomas Eyre hath exhibited his bill of Compl^t^ unto the King's Ma^tie^ before his highness Councell in his hono^ble^ Court of Whitehall at Westm^r^ against Sir ffardinando Gorge kt. John Watson and others Defendts: Thereby settinge forth that the Defendts S^r^ ffardinando Gorge Thomas Wannerton and others adventurers for Pascattaway in New England did make choice of the plt. for their agent for managinge their affaires and about 7 Caroli R^i^ the said adventurers did sett out the shipp called the Lyons whelpe whereof the defendt Gibs was maister and who without the adventurers privity did lade for the accompt of himselfe the Defend^t^ Watson and Hingston 76^li^ of beaver woodl which beinge returned into England the said adventurers directed the Compl^t^ to take the same into his custody for non payment of the fraught of the said Beaver woodl which the said Defendts Watson Gibson and Hingston have suffered to remaine in the plts hands without payement of the fraught for the same by the Space of foure yeares and untill the plt by the direccon of the said Adventu-

rers had sold the said Beaver wooll and what the plt did was by the direccon of the saide Companye hee beinge but theire agent as aforesaide and the said sale was occasioned by the wilfull neglect of the Defendts Gibbs and Hingston in not payeinge the said fraight Therefore and for that the said Defend^{t} John Watson hath now revived a suite at the Comon Lawe brought 4 yeares since against the plt for S^{rs} of the said beaver wooll and doe presse a Speedie triall therein against the plt. It is by the Right hono^{ble} the Lord the Lord P. S^{r} and the rest of his Ma^{ties} said Councell of this Court in presence of Councell on both sides Ordered that the said Deft Watson shall bee at libtie to proceed to a triall at comon Lawe in the accon there by him comenced against the plt and after the said triall the said Deft Watson his Councellors Attorneys and sollicitors, and every of them shall surcease and staye and noe further prosecute or proceed at the comon lawe thereupon ag^{t} the said Complt untill the same matter shall be fullye heard in this Court and other and further order bee thereuppon had and made by his Ma^{ties} said Councell of this Court to the contrarie And it is further ordered that an Injunction under his Ma^{ties} P. S. uppon peine of C^{li} C^{li} to be leavied &c. bee forthwith awarded and directed unto the said Deft Watson his Councellors Attorneys and Sollicitors and enery of them for the due performance of this present order in enery behalfe.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. Vol. 10 No. 18.

(1638–9.)

Acconding to yo^{r} Lopps Order of Reference of the 22th . . . ffebruary 1638. directing us to examine & certifie whether the Promise of S^{r} fferdinando Gorges to be an . . . in equall proporcon wth Cap^{t} John Mason, (who . . . . . is charg'd wth the Arreare complained of to be from him) did only relate to such Shipps as should sett out & Voyages made after his said Promise, date in June 1632. or to the Shipps sett out mentioned in the Certificate of S^{r} John . . . . . & S^{r} Abraham Dawes w^{ch} were before

the date . . . . . Promise or to both: Wee haue examined the same & fully heard the said S^r ffferd: Gorges in Whatsoeur could alleadge for himselfe, & doe finde that . . . . . said Promise made in June 1632 as aforesaid ha . . . . relation to the Shipps sett out & voyages mentioned in the said Certificate of S^r John Wolstenholme & . . . . Abraham Dawes, w^ch were before the date of his said Promise And it appeared clearly unto us that the Obiection made by the said S^r ffferd. Gorges that his said Promise related only & was to be applied to such Shipps as were sett out & voyages made after his said Promise, was a mere su . . . . fuge & altogether groundlesse, for that after his said Promise made he paid in 100^li w^ch must necessarily in relation to the Voyages & Shipps sett out before the said Promise in regard that since the date of his said Promise there hath not beene any Shipp sett out nor voyage at all made by the said Adventurers Be . . . . . it appear'd unto us, as well by the Register Booke M^r Eyres Clarke & Accountant for the said Comp . . . as by the Testimonies upon oath as well of the said M^r . . . . . as of George Griffith & Thomas Wannerton w^ch . . . . . that the said S^r ffferd Gorges did promise as af . . . . . to be an Adventurer in all the Voyages sett . . . . the said Adventurers, in equall proporcon w^th the . . . . Mason; As concerning the some of 254^li . . . . . to be owing & in Arreare by the said S^r ffferden . . . . (w^ch was ordered to goe towards the satisfaction . . . . the wages & salaries due to the poore peticon^rs Proofe thereof is the s^d Register Booke of Accounts by the said Eyres attested by him upon oath to be a true . . . . . Upon all wh^ch wee are of opinion that the said S^r ffferd. Gorges was in Arreare the said some of 254^li (whereof 10^li only hath beene by him paid, since the first Compl^t of the Peticours to this Board Nourthelesse in regard S^r ffferd. Gorges did obiect one pticular whereby he endeauoured to disable the Testimony of the said Eyres, & the Creditt of his Register booke Wee haue at this Instance thought fitt to represent the same to yo^r Lopps. Vizt That in a cause lately depending in the Court of Requests betweene one Cotton, Plaintiffes & S^r ffferd. Gorges & Henry Gardener defend^ts concerning the some adventured

by S^r^ ffferd Gorges in a ffishing Voyage to New England; Tho question being Whether his Adventure were 110^li^ or 50^li^ It was (notw^th^standinge the Answer of the said Eyres upon oath to an Interogatory ministred on that behalfe, wherein he affirm'd that the Adventure of the said S^r^ ffferd. Gorges was 110^li^) Resolu'd by the said Court that the said Adventure was only 50^li^ & soe order'd accordingly, a Copie of w^ch^ Deposicon & order he now produc'd before us; w^ch^ whether it may trench to the impeachm^t^ of the Testimony of the said Eyres or the chredete of his Register Booke of Account^s^ in the matters referr'd by yo^r^ Lopp^s^ to us wee presume not to iudge, but humbly submit the same to yo^r^ Lopp^s^ Only wee conceaue it fitt to acquainte yo^r^ Lopp^s^ likewise w^th^ Mr. Eyres his Answer thereunto; w^ch^ was, That the Court of Requests did not reject his Testimony there, in such a sence as S^r^ ffferd. Gorges now urges & would make use of, to disable his Testimony in other thinges, But that although the said order of Court determin'd it otherwise then as he had deposed, yet the same was but according to the Course of all Courts in regard there was but singularis Testis And therefore humbly desired that in Case the said objection of S^r^ ffferd. Gorges made any impression w^th^ yo^r^ Lopp^s^ that he might be heard to giue further Answer thereunto.

WILL. BECHER ABRA. WILLIAMS
FRANCES WIATT LAUR. WHITAKER
&c.

Date 1638–9. (Endorsed) S^r^ ffferd Gorges.

(A portion of this Document towards the edge is missing.)

COUNCIL REGISTER Vol. 15, pp. 300–301

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Upon readinge of a Certificate returned to their Lo^ps^ from the Sub Committees for forraigne Plantacons unto whom their Lo^ps^ had formerlie referred the hearinge and examininge of the Complaints made by John Michell a Minister and divers

other poore people concerninge certaine moneys due unto them from S^r ffardenando Gorges knt upon his adventures to Laconia and upon readinge of a fformer-Certificate made in the busine^ss by S^r John Wolstonholme and S^r Abraham Dawes, who had by order from^e their Lo^ps examined the Bookes and accompts of the Adventures to Laconia concerninge the same; ffor as much as it appeared by the said Certificates that there are moneys in arreare and due from S^r ffardinando Gorges upon his said Adventures w^ch ought to go to the sattisfaccon of the poore pet^rs and w^thout w^ch they could not be satisfied. It was there upon thought fitt and ordered that the said S^r ffardinando Gorges should be required and enioyned forthwith upon sight hereof to make paym^t of the said Arrears unto the Clark of the Councell Attendant, appearinge by Certificate under the hand of Thomss Ayres Clarke and Register to the said Adventurers to be £254 (whereof the said S^r ffardeando Gorges hath payd onlie 10^li) w^ch money is to be distributed and paid unto the said poore people proportionablie accordinge to the severall somes due unto every of them respectively.

Att Whitehall the 27^th June, 1638 Present

Lo Arc Bp of Can^t	Lo Chamblaine
Lo Keeper	Lo Cottington
Lo Treaser	Lo Newburgh
Lo P. Seale	M^r Comptroller
Ea Marshall	M^r Sec Coke
	M^r Sec Windebanke

COURT REQUEST BILLS & ANSWERS 12 CAR I

(1636.)

[Abstract only]

THOMAS MORTON against OLIVER POWELL.

To the King's Most excellent Majesty—Thomas Morton late of New England in America Gentleman Complains that

one Brodripp of Axbride in County of Somerset Gentleman about 1624 was indebted to him in the sum of £8 and Compl^t being then minded to travail and make a voyage into New England aforesaid which he shortly after performed, order the said sum to be paid to Oliver Powell of Axbridge aforesaid Yeoman. That during Compl^ts absence the said Powell collected the amount from Brodripp for the Compl^ts use who continued in New England aforesaid for 9 or 10 years after the said Oliver received the same retained it. And the Petitioner being of late enforced from the said fforaign part by the Malicious practices of the Separatists there, that have seized and taken away all the plts means in those parts. And since his arrival into England of late he demanded the money of Powell & payment was refused. And the said Oliver having understood how spightfully the Seperatists had handled yo^r subject and had taken from your subject, among other things the writing purporting the trust aforesaid and thus he supposing it impossible for yo^r subject to make out this case at law.

(Endorsed) 21 June Anno 12 Car. I.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. Vol. 9. No. 129.

(1638.)

May it please y^r Grace.

I lately viewed some lines w^ch were sayd to be a Copie of a supplicacon sent to y^r lords Commissioners for plantacon from y^r Massachusets wherein sundry Consideracons are p^sented, y^r last whereof seems to Mounce Revolt & Erection of New Governm^t, w^ch say they y^r Comons are like to attempt. But my lo y^r trueth is, It is their Court Conclusion, long since decreed to spend their blond in opposing all Counter mounds to their p^sent way & humour; to w^ch purpose they use all diligence to fortifie themselves. And because y^r River of Pascataquay is very beneficall for plantacon, having also

an excellent harbour w^ch^ may much pfit or anoy them in case of warre; therefore they endeavour w^th^ all their skill & might to obtaine y^e^ Comand thereof, w^ch^ if they gaine, not only a place most advantageous for his Ma^tie^ may be hazarded; but y^e^ hearts & handes of his yet faithfull subiects may be estranged & weakend by their practizes *I do therefore conceive That yo^r^ Grace will iudg it necessarie w^th^ all Expedition to secure y^t^ River & harbour for his ma^tie^ use:* I neither dare nor need p^r^sume herein to direct yo^r^ Grace; but y^e^ best way y^t^ p^r^sents it self to my thoughts is; That a speedie Course be taken to setle his Ma^tie^ Gou^r^nt amongest us; there yet being none but Combinacons; because y^e^ severall patents upon y^e^ River are thought to comprize no Comission for jurisdiction.

Now my Lo: for y^e^ particular, Whether to send one from England w^th^ Comission, or to send Comission to some one here, or to Grant power of Incorporaon & Election, That I humbly submit to y^r^ Graces great wisdom; for ye year past & this Currant y^r^ helme hath bin put into my hand by y^e^ principall plantrons; but I perceive no Great Strength nore saftie in y^e^ course we Steare his Ma^tie^ authoritie is That w^ch^ will p^r^vaile for y^e^ advancemt of both sorts of Regiment and lawes Eccliall & temporall more over my L: if ye River of pascataq. were appointed for y^e^ port of discharg for Shippes y^t^ bring passengers, in case any be permitted, it would much Strengthen y^e^ Loyall partie, for many y^t^ are brought to Massachusets would set down w^th^ us but for difficultie of Removeall

These things I held my self bound to rep^r^sent & subject to yo^r^ Graces view, non obstante a late discouragnt for y^e^ day before y^r^ writing hereof I was credibly informed: That Massachusets Magistrates have from England received Copies of my two first letters to your Grace: w^ch^ themselves say, M^r^ Vane procured from y^r^ Graces Chapleine. If this was w^th^ out y^r^ Graces Consent, it will much concerne your Grace, if w^th^ it, (w^ch^ I cannot b^e^lieve) It will behove mee to Consider of it. I wish y^r^ Grace all happiness & remaine y^r^ Graces humbly obs^e^rvant

GEO. BURDETT.

Pascataq Novob 29 1638

(Addressed) To ye Most Reuend father in God y^e lo. Archbp of Canterbury his Grace primate & Metropolitane of All England &c humbly I p^sent these.

(Endorsed) Recd Janua: 31: 163⅞. M. Burdett. Newe England. Theire affectation to shake of Gouvement.
Noveb. 29. 1638.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS Vol. 9, No 131

To the Kings most excellent Ma^tie

The humble Petition of Captein Walter Neale

Your Ma^tie being graciously pleased to take into yor Roiall consideration the gouernment of the plantations in New England May your Ma^tie likewise fauourably vouchsafe to accept the pretences of your humble peticoner to the said gouernment, which are breifely these

1. Your Ma^tie most humble peticoner hath lined a Soulder these twenty yeers and served with Command in all yor Ma^tie expedicions.

2. Hee hath commanded these fowre yeers the Companie of the Artillarie garden in London and with greate charge and continuall labour hath brought to that perfection, that no Prince in Christendome hath a Companie equall to it of Cittizens.

3. He hath lined three years in New England haning had a Patent and Commission for that Countrey, during which tyme he hath made greater discoveries of y^e inland pts then was ever made by any before or since

4. He hath also exactly discouered all the riuers and Harbors in the habitable parts of y^t Countrey.

5. He hath done more during his being there for the generall good of y^e country in reforming the irregularities and abuses of those that frequented those parts then was by any man before

6. With greate hazard and much travell hee hath punished the extreame cruelties of y^e^ natives of y^t^ Country, and enforced them to a peaceable conformitie in neighbourhood and comerce.

7. By reason of y^e^ many experim^ts^ hee hath made of all the Comodities in that Countrie he is able to settle a staple trade of some Comodities for ye profitt & advantage of this Kingdome, espetically for y^e^ building of Shipps.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS Vol. I. No 52.

(Abstract only)

22 Aprill 1635

A Graunt by the Plymouth Councill by Indenture unto Captaine John Mason in the following words.

"Indenture further witnessing that the Council in performance of an agreement made 3rd february last past for a Competent summe of money and divers other Causes Have Granted &c unto the said Captaine John Mason his Heires and Assignes All that Part purpart and portion of the Maine Land of New England aforesaid beginning from the middle part of Naumkecke River and from thence to proceed Eastw^d^ along the Sea Coast to Cape Anne and round about the same to Pascataway Harbour, and so forwards up within the River of Newichewanock, and to the further Head of the said River and from thence Northwestwards till Sixty miles be finished from the first entrance of Pascataway Harbour and also from Naumkeck through the River thereof up into the Land West Sixty Miles from which Period to crosse over Land to the Sixty Miles end accompted from Pascataway through Newichewanock River to the Land Northwestward aforesaid

And also all that the South halfe of the Isle of Shoulds, togeather with all other Islands and Isletts, as well unbayed as

1786200

within five Leagues distance from the Premises and abutting upon the same, or any part or parcell thereof, not otherwise graunted to any by speciall name. All which part and Portion of Lands Islands and premises are from henceforth to be called by the name of NEW HAMPSHIRE

And also the said Councell for the Considerations aforesaid have given graunted bargained sold enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents doe give graunt &c unto the said Capt John Mason his Heires &c all that other parcell or Portion of Lands, Woods and Wood grounds lying on the South East part of the River of Sagadehock in New England aforesaid at the mouth or entrance thereof containing and to containe there ten thousand Acres, which said other parcell of Lands from henceforth is to be called by the name of Masonia.

(Endorsed) Extracts out of severall Graunts concerning New England.

20 Papers about New England.

(In pencil) 3 Nov 1620 to 3 April 1639. New Engl[d]

(On the next page is the following:)

Dates of severall Pattents, Graunts, and Deeds Poll, relating to New England

3 Nov[r] 1620, 18 Jac. The Councill of Plymouth Constituted by Pattent.

9 March 1620, 18 Jac The Councill of Plymouth graunt Cape Anne by Pattent to Cap[t] Mason.

30 Dec[r] 1622, 20 Jac The Councill of Plymouth by Deed Poll, graunt part of the Maine Land called Messachusiack unto Rob[t] Gorges.

19 Mar 1627, 3 Car. I. A graunt made by the said Councill to the Mattachusets

4 March 1628, 4 Car. I. His Ma[tie] graunts and confirmes the same to the Mattachusets by Pattent

7 Nov 1629, 5 Car. II. The Councill of Plymouth graunt by Indenture the Province of Laconia unto S[r] Ferdinando Gorges and Captaine John Mason

3 Nov[r] 1631 7 Car I. The Councill of Plymouth graunt by

Indenture the house and Plantation lately belonging to Capt Walter Neale unto S^r^ Ferdinando Gorges, Capt Mason, and their Associates.

1 Dec^r^ 1631. 7 Car. I. The said Councill graunt 2000 acres of Land on y^e^ South side of Cape Porpus, unto John Stratton of Shatley.

16 June 1632. 8 Car. I. The said Councill graunt certaine Lands called the River Bishopscott, unto George Way and Thomas Purchase.

18 Aprill 1635. 11 Car. I. The said Councill graunt (demise) by Indenture unto S^r^ Ferdinando Gorges, a Province called New Sommersetshire for 3000 y^rs^.

22 Aprill 1635. 11 Car. I. The said Councill make a full Sale of the former Lands unto S^r^ Ferdinando Gorges.

22 Aprill 1635. 11 Car. I. The Councill of Plymouth by Indenture graunt the Province of New Hampshire unto Capt John Mason.

3 Aprill 1639. 15 Car. I. His Ma^tie^ by Letters Pattents graunts and confirmes to S^r^ Ferdinando Gorges, Lands for 120 Miles along the Sea Coasts, and up the River from Pascataway Harbour.

(Endorsed) Dates of severall Pattents Deeds and Graunts relating to New England.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 47.

The Dover Combination.

(1640. *October* 20.)

Whereas smndry Mischeifes and inconveniences have be faln us, and more and greater may in regard of want of Civill Government, his Gratious Ma^tie^ having hitherto Setled no Order for us to our Knowledge.

Wee whose names are underwritten being Inhabitants upon the River Pascataquack have voluntarily agreed to combine our Selves into a Body Politique that wee may the more comfortably enjoy the benefit of his Ma^ties Lawes And do hereby actually engage our Selves to Submit to his Royal Ma^ties Lawes together with all such Orders as shallbee concluded by a Major part of the Freemen of our Society, in case they bee not repugnant to the Lawes of England and administred in the behalfe of his Majesty.

And this we have mutually promised and concluded to do and so to continue till his Excellent Ma^tie shall give other Order concerning us.

In Witness wee have hereto Set our hands the two and twentieth day of October in the Sixteenth yeare of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles by the grace of God King of Great Brittain France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c. Annoq Dom^i 1630.

John Follett	Abel Camond	Bartholmew Smith
Robert Nanney	Henry Beck	Samuel Haines
William Jones	Robert Huggins	John Underhill
Phillip Swaddon	Thom Larkham	Peter Garland
Richard Pinckhame	Richard Waldern	John Dam
Bartholomew Hunt	William Waldern	Steven Teddar
William Bowden	William Storer	John Ugroufe
John Wastill	William Furbur	Thomas Canning
John Heard	Tho. Layton	John Phillips
John Hall	Tho. Roberts	Tho. Dunstar
Fran. Champernoon	Edward Starr	William Pomfret
Hansel Knowles	James Nute	John Cross
Edward Colcord	Anthony Emery	George Webb
Henry Lahorn	Richard Latham	James Rawlins

This is a true copy compared with y^e Originall by me

Edw Cranfield.

(Endorsed) New England N Hampshire The Combination for Government by y^e people at Pascatq (1640).

Rec^d ab^t 13^th Febr 82 3

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS Vol. II, No 36.

4 July 1651. Copie.

Endorsement. Mr. Joseph Mason's Protest against Mr. Leader.

By vertue of a Deputation, or Letter of Attorney to mee granted, bearing date y^e 3rd of March 1650 by Ann Mason of London, Widdow, the Relict of Capt^n John Mason, late of London, Esq^r deceased and Sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament Doe hereby Authorize mee Joseph Mason her kinsman, to take care of and dispose of to her use all such goods and Lands to her belonging, w^ch were her said husbands in New England in America, by him possessed, and died seized of; and in order thereunto, and by the Power to me granted I doe hereby, and in her behalf, make this Protest or Declaration against any person or persons whatsoever, shall entitle themselves to any of her said Lands at Newechawannacke or any other part or parcell of her said Lands within the said River of Pascataway or to cut, sell, carry away any of her said Timber Trees, that now are standing or growing upon the same, or to convert any of her said Lands to there proper use, without the Consent, Composition or Allowance of her the said Ann Mason, or her certaine Attorney first had and obtained. And further by that Authority mee given I doe protest against the Proceedings of Mr. Richard Leader, upon her said Lands at Newichawannacke, or of his Buildings there. And doe hereby forewarn him or his Assignes all those Lands or Woods w^ch Hee intrudes upon, without Our Consent or approbation first had or obtained. Dated at Pascataway, the 4th of July 1651 anno.

P. me Joseph Mason
for Mrs. Ann Mason Widd.

(Endorsement on the back of No. 35.)

A coppie of a protest made on Mrs. Masons Lands at Newichawanock against the proceedinge of M^r Richard Leader whoe hath entered uppon it w^tout Consent.

Dated the 4th of July 1651.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. Vol. II. No. 70.

Province of Mayne the 6th of November 1652.

Right Honourable.

God who hath made all nations of one . . . . to dwell upon y^e^ face of the earth, And hath appointed the bounds of their habita . . . . By his pvidence hath designed us to possesse and inhabit a tracke of Land part of y^e^ Continent of America, called y^e^ Province of Mayne by the late Kinge in his letters Pattents to S^r^ ffardinando Gorge for the Government of the same, who by his deputies did for many Yeares exercise jurisdiccon amongst us. Hee at lenght dissertinge us; ffor our better Rege . . . . . Wee were forced to enter into a Combination for Government as by our Remonstrance & Petition to your Honnours in December last 1651 more at large doth appeare.

Since w^ch^ time takinge notice of sundry Acts of Parliam^t^ the one of them declareinge all the Islands & Planta . . . in America to be dependant uppon & subordinat to . . . . Commonwealth of England. And in obedience thereon wee have taken ye Ingagement to the same and pceede accordingly in keepinge our Courtes & Issuinge furth . . . warrants in y^e^ name of the Keepers of the liberties . . . . England accordinge to an act beareing date the . . . . . January 1648.

And Conceaveinge our selues to be members of the Co . . . . . wealth of England, thinke it our bound in duty to your Honors an Accoumpt of all our one pceslings, the pceedings of our neighbours of the Massetuss . . . wards us, who of late lay Claime by vertue of their Pattent, both to y^e^ Government & ppriety of the . . . . ulthough wee haue quietly possest Improued. And . . . . it this twenty yeares, w^ch^ themselues haue owned By severall Letters from their Generall Court, as dist . . . from them, their bounds beinge formerly sett out by the State of England three miles this side Merimake River w^ch^ Comes ffarr short of this Province severall other Pattents lying between theirs & ours who

haue likewise formerly exercised Government distinct from them now therefore our Humble request is y^t^ your honors bee pleased to give Audience unto our Agent M^r^ Richard Leader whome wee have Impow'd to transact in our affaires. And to whome wee humbly desire you to manifest your favours towards us, who in faithfulnesse Remaine

Yo^r^ Houn^r^ to be Commanded

EDWARD GODFREY GOVER

in the name & by the order of the Generall Court.

(A Portion of this Document is missing.)

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. VOL. 12. No. 3.

(1653. *May* 6.)

To the Honored the Gouerno^r^ the Deputy Governor, Magistrats, & Deputyes of the honnored the Generall Court, now assembled in Boston the six of May 1653 &c

Concerning y^e^ Massachusetts proceedings at Strawberry-bank.

The humble petition of JOSEPH MASON.

HUMBLYE sheweth that your Petitioner, is employed by Mistris Ann Mason, Executrix of Captain John Mason her deceassed husband, who with others his associates were interessed in certaine lands in this Country of New England by vertue of a grant under the broad seal of England from his Maiestye, that then was called the Laconia Patent, confirmed upon S^r^ ffardinando Gorge, and Captain John Mason and their heirs for euer ffor diuers & good Considerations therin expressed more at large in the said grant will appear And wheras uppon Surueying those Lands within granted being at Pascataqueck Alias Pascataway do find diuers Intrutiones & incroachments made uppon those lands, by

the inhabitants of Strawberry Banck, & others molesting our Tenantes and dispossing of our lands and of our Tennants Lands (which for sixteen years past) was granted unto them by lease from the then agents of the proprietors, as I am ready to make appear unto this honored Court our iust right & titell to the prmises and off our great Cost & charges laid out Upon the Erecting & building of a ffort & plantting the same with Ordinance Musketts and all manner of ammunition fitting for defence of the said Riuer, & built other houses for inhabitants uppon the great Hand, and was really possessed of the same, and so hane had upon that great Hand and other Hands euer since, by our Tennants that renders us acknowledgment (as in right they ought to do) & keep possession for us, as unto this day notwithstanding by reason of bad Agents our ptticular howses hane decried the ffort ruined & our Ginns carried away (except one peece of Ordnance) all wich was at the cost and charges of those forenamed Proprietors S^r ffardinando Gorge & Captain John Mason & their associats, who were at the charges & had a magazine of all manner of Ammunition for the defence of the same Riuer, that was ready at the great house for to furnish the Inhabitants in time of Danger which cost the said Proprieto^rs many a thousand pounds & now upon examination of that Estate, can find nothing left, but the bare lands & the monuments of ruine with sundry Incroachments of the inhabitants of Strawberry Banck (as aforesaid) upon the said lands who disposeth of the same among themselues by vertue of their Townships (as they p^rtend the Authority whereof (as I supose) should hee derived from this honored Court & not of them selues and therfore in the behalf of Mistris Ann Mason & the rest of the proprietors I doe here humbly addresse my self for remedye they haueing sustained great damages by their intrutions & dispossalls of our Lands as aforesd without our consent And for the better satisfaction of this general Court in point of Right & titell unto theise lands, with other possessions, within the said Riuer of Pascataway your petioner is alwaies redy to make appear the aforesaid Proprietors Rights for anoiding future suites in law, that otherwise may arise or grow hereon.

Your Petion^r humble request is, that this honored Court

would be pleased to take into Consideracon the great wrongs & damnages we haue sustained by the aforesaid men of Strawberry Bank, that they may be called to accomnt for their so doing and if so be that any of them desire to be further satisfied of our propertye or iust titell unto the p'mises, that then this honored Court would be pleased to appoint Comission" that lines there abouts (and I will under fauor of this honored Court) nominate others in the behalfe of the Proprietors, that so this honored Court may be informed of the truth of all what is hereby desired, that due Justice & Right may be rendered unto us, And in the mean time I humblye desire, that timely notice may be giuen unto the select men of Strawberry Bank that they act no further by their pretended power as aforesaid, and your petitioner, as in Duty he is bound shall pray for your hapines & welfare.

(Endorsed) A Copie of the Petition giuen into y' generall Court Against their proceedings at Strbery baucke &c.

6 May. 1653.

COLONIAL STATE PAPERS. Vol. 13. No. 79.

(1659.)

(Abstract only)

A Printed Petition

To the Right Honourable the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England And the Dominions thereto belonging.

The Humble Petition of Edward Godfrey, Oliver Godfrey, Ferdinad Gorges, Robert Mason, and Edward Rigby, Henry Gardner, and sundry other Patentees and Inhabitants of the Provinces of Mayne, and Laconia, in New England:

Most Humbly sheweth, Sundry of your Petitioners having bin versed in the Oriental parts of the World, in the same

Latitude, as New England is the West, hoping to fix them, and there Posterities, for the Honour of God good of the Nation, and propagating the Gospel, with hope of improvement for future, at great charges procured sundry Pattents in the parts of America call'd New England: with divers priviledges as may appear: possessed themselves of divers tracts, and parcels of Land & so forth * * * * * *
It recites the loss of £100,000 & relations slain by the Indians
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Godfrey (one of the Petitioners being 75 years of age) hopes for some redress and relief—expended 4 years finds the cure as bad as the disease; Served his Country 46 years in Civil Imployment at his great charge as he can prove & is not ashamed of his poverty &c * * * Desires that the Business may be taken into Consideration for the Honour of God &c * * * his Proceedings and Collections of 55 years Pilgrimage may be made manifest: and the rather as he most humbly conceives, there is matters of high concernment of State Involved in it.

From Newfound land, to Cape Florida, he hath the Mapps, and Cards of his own, French, Dutch, and English, of which at present these few some observations or notes:
(5 In number) * * * * * * * *

And your Petitioners &c

(foot note in manuscript)

(Endorsed) A Petition of Mr. Godfrey concerning his Interests in New England. This was after Richard Cromwell was out.

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol ——. Page 155 B.

(1660. *March* 14.)

Consaring the Regment of New England for his Ma^tie best security & safest waie as I humbly concent In Regard I know

the Cuntery from the fyrst discouery lost my nerest relation slaine by the Indians & haning faithfully at my owne Charge samed the Cuntery 25 yeans by a Duble Recognisence my oath to God my descression experience & fidelyty Confided: w^ch^ prased bee God I pformed tell Elected by the Mathesusets yo^u^ know in pt my onely sonne his lose & time ther spent 2 viages & Coming for to Transport his wyfe & ffamyly beereing of My Ruen Aleds yot heer I psume to give yo^u^ this few lynes.

I euer told yo^u^ that Pesscattaqoie River & the paines of Mayne is of more consequenst to his Ma^ty^ for trad psent & ffuture w^ch^ discouery of the Cuntery then all New England besids & other reasons as by the mappes may apere whether it bee not fitting y^t^ A Generall Gou^r^ should Goe the jurisdiction of those Estern pt^s^ may not be Regulated by Comition as formly 30 yeares w^ch^ not Complaint ther or heer was neuer questioned till 1652 *Boston would bee A ffyre stot And Sondery Pattents*

1. The distance ny 80 myles dangerus by sea & in the wynter not pregnable for diuers reasons as snow wading &c

2. It will discouridg any publique sperited men to undertake the like action * * * * * after 30 yeares to bee debarred of ther p^r^ neleges.

3. His Ma^ty^ will haue more power over both the one to bee Instrumentall to keepe the other in its dew obedience.

4. It will Cause An Humulation who shull gine the best nee^d^ of the actions to the Supreme power one w^ch^ all Pattents depend.

5. Some of the Pattents haue there Relation heer & for extraction long experience in the Cuntery Equall w^ch^ any in Boston And haue euer acted for his Ma^ties^ Interest haue Pattents Com^g^ ffreedly & now huing ar Cap^t^ Henery Joseline Cap^t^ ffrancis Champernone M^r^ Tho. Jourdan An Orthodox deuine for the Church of England & of great pt^s^ & Estate M^r^ Jo. Gefford goeth this yeare M^r^ Jospeth Mason ther for Ed Godfrey bee is to ould to acte yet Oliuer Godfrey his sonne & grandchild being well versed in the Cuntery y^t^ landed will w^ch^ the prudente of Ed Godfrey assist to the Uttermost ther

life & power Excuse my bouldnes being Yo^r euer obliged seruant to bee Comdesl

ED GODFREY

(Endorsed) 14 March 1660 The Information of M^r Edward Godfrey sometimes Govern^r of the Province of Mayne Concerning the Consequence of that Province And the usurpation of the Bostoners

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NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. VOL.——. PAGE 168.

(1663. *April* 7.)

Letter from M^r Godfrey to M^r Povey ab^t a discription of y^e province of Maine.

Ho Sir

I haue ffreudly wrot yo^u A breefe description of the pvince of Mayne how it standeth att p^rsent Know us Columbus offered the desconery of the West India to Henery the 7^th yo^u ar att present offered a tracte of Land all reddy disconered & in p^t populated w^th English w^ch for ffurther & desconry is of more Consarnement then any pt of America us yet setteled and by the English & that yo^u may haue p^rsent pfitt w^thout s^d Charge Honor & Good to yo^r selues w^th yo^u & my lord Roberts sonne M^r Hende Glory to god gave to his Ma^tie benyfit to y^r selues & good to the whole Cuntery send but for Gorges to M^r ffrances Iutterells att Grase In & taulke w^th him, you will fynd him a man not Capable of such a great busines to bee the undoing of soe many loyall subiects & suffer thos ptes of the w^ch tell 1652 had euer lued according to his Ma^tie Lawes as by the Report yo^u know & y^r hand testifieth but now is mad a Receptricle of thos of Hough Peeter Vane Vener Baker Portter who to anoyd ther p^rcipies fly thether (consacre in Sacro) for shelter & keep us Loyall subiects out of our Inheritanc after 30 yeares possection soe deerly bought now in Great Mystery except Gosl rayes ffrends I humbly desyer

yo^u^ to taulke w^th^ my Lord Roberts sonne M^r^ Hende & that I may know y^r^ resolution though Gorges Grandes haue Plundered my house in New England & possessed them selues of most of my Collections Records p^r^sidents & pays of 55 yeares trauell I haue sufficient heer to Guid A Right Course and settell those p^ts^ as frendly to any reasonable man & that w^th^out Ild Charges but p^r^sent pfit to the undertakers I humbly Craue two words in Andswer & Rest.

Yo^r^ saruant to bee Comded

EDWARD GODFREY.

Ludgat A.D. 7 Aprill 63.

Att the Closing hereof mse is brought mee that one M^r^ Nicoles belonging to the Duke of York is to goe for New England w^ch^ yf you may Informe him of me I haue all passages of 40 yeares in that Cuntery will shewe him & yo^u^ what is needful therein.

(Addressed) ffor the Right Worship^l^ Thomas Poney thes p^r^sent

(Endorsed) Lett^r^ from M^r^ Godfrey to M^r^ Povey 7^th^ Aprill 1663.

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. VOL. ——. PAGE 260.

(1665. *June* 18.)

To Col^o^ Nicholls.

Honora^ble^ S^r^

May it please you yesterday was seuenmight to being y^e^ 10^th^ of June the Court adiourned till october the last thing they did was the making an order, that the Courts usually by them kept at pascataway and in the prouince of Maine should be soe still continued and that none should take any notice of any other authority but theirs and to that purpose we find orders giuen in euery place wee come

The 11th of June we began o^r^ journey to the eastwards, at Salem were nobly treated by Cap^t^ Curwin and M^r^ Browne and sould see also haue been by others if wee had stayed, from thence wee went for Ipswich where by maior Dennison, Cap^t^ Appleton and others wee were gallantly entertaind wee staid there but one night, and the next day wee went to Newbury and thence the same night S^r^ Rob^t^ and Collonell Cartwright went to Hampton three miles beyonnd the Massachusets bound house, I lodged at Salisbury 5 miles short of it, the next morning wee mett and went to the place where the Bound house stood and then to Hampton where wee were very well entertained and made extreame wellcome being mett at the townes end by both the horse and foote the next day wee were accompanied out againe in the same manner the inhabitants expected wee should haue declared them freed from the Massachusets Government and that wee would haue established his Ma^ties^ authority among them, from thence wee went to pascataway where wee yet remaine and shall two or three dayes . . . . . much of the time spent in inquiring into M^r^ Masons right to the Cou . . . . of Hampshire wee find most of the people to acknowledge M^r^ Masons r . . . . and that hee is the true lord proprietor of this prouince allthough the Massachusets haue subiected it under their Jurisdiction and haue . . . . . the inhabitants to take titles from them hauing disposed of the . . . . . as they think fitt as also the houses built by Cap^t^ Muson and afor . . . . . the month of this Riuer which is now in their possession, here are seuerall persons yet liuing that were servants to Cap^t^ Mason and shewed us many things that hee had done, among others Cap^t^ Joscelne who had been for seuerall yeers his Agent here gaue us an acco^t^ in particular of the whole matter and of the manner of the Massachusets encroachments which is now too tedious to relate.

Wee summoned the inhabitants of Dover Exeter and other townes to attend us at this place, to heare his Maj^ties^ letters read, and although they were commanded by the Massachusets not to giue any obedience to summons, and also forbid by such officers as they had sent hither to appeare at their perill yet the people came generally in from all parts and shewed us

uery great respect and expressed much lo . . . . . to his Maj^tie our entertainement here hath been very noble and . . . . When wee haue done here wee shall goe ouer the Riuer into t . . . . . of Maine and soe onwards.

I Remaine

S^r Your humble Seruant

SAMUELL MAVERICKE.

Portsmouth at Pascataway June 18th 1665

N. B The original Document is partly missing Accountg for blanks

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. ——. Page 172.

(1665. *July.*)

To the Hono^ble his Ma^tie^s Commission^rs for the affaires of New England in America &c.

The Peticon of part of the inhabitants of Portesmouth and Strawberry Bank, Humbly sheweth

That whereas yo^r peticoners for severall years last past have bin kept under the Gov^rnm^t of the Massachusets by an usurped power whose laws are derogatory to the laws of England under which power five or six of the richest men of this parish have ruled swayed and ordered all offices both civill & military at their pleasures, none of yo^r Hono^rs peticoners though Loyall subjects, & some of them well acquainted with the Laws of England, durst make any opposition for feare of great fines or long imprisonment and for want of estates could not peticon home to his Ma^tie for releif, which the contrary party well knoweth, have kept us under hard servitude, and denyed us in our publique meeting the Common prayer Sacram^ts and decent buriall of the dead contrary to the Laws of England & his Ma^ties lre sent by Simon Broadstreet, & John Norton in the yeare 1662. And not only so but have also denied us the

benefit of freemen, contrary to his Ma^ties said letter and likewise at the election of officers the aforesaid party or the greatest part of them have always kept themselves in offices for the manageing of the gifts of lands & setling them, whereby yo^r peticoners are not only disabled but also discouraged for continuance in the plantation, & have engrosed the greatest part of the lands within the precints & limits of this plantation into theire owne hands and other honest men that have been here a considerable time have no lands at all given them, and some that have had lands given & laid out to them, the said contrary party have desowned the grants, and laid it out to others.

The premisses considered, we hope your Hono^rs will take it under yo^r protection, and government & rectifie those miscariages, that thereby his Ma^ties Loyall Subjects may pertake of all such priviledges, & liberties, as his Ma^ties gratious pleasure hath bin pleased to confer upon his Subjects in forraigne plantacons and that thereby we may be the more stirred up to glorifie God for his mercies towards us in relesing us out of such great servitude & tirany, & your peticoners shall always pray for your Hono^rs happiness in this life, & eternall felicitie in the life to come.

ffrancis Champernowne	John Berry
Abraham Corbet	John ffrost
John Pickering	Joseph Attkinson
Anthony Bracket	John Jones
ffrancis Drake	Henry Savage
James Johnson	ffrancis Jones
John Sherborne	William Hearle
Nath. Drake	Thomas Avery
Edward Clark	George Walton
Sam. ffernalle	Sam. Roby
ffran. Ran	Edw: West
John Partridg	Georg. Gray
William Cotten	Thom: ffallingsby
Richard Sloper	John Tanner
George Wallis	George Drake
Mark Hunking	
John Johnson	

The parties we [illegible]

Joshua M[illegible]
Rich Cutt
John Cutt
Elias Style[illegible] Merch[ts]
Nathaniel [illegible]
Bryan Pen[illegible]

NEW ENGLAND [illegible] Vol. ——. Page 171.

[illegible] July 25.

Praying to be freed [illegible] Jurisdiction of y[e] Massachusetts

To the [illegible] Most Excellent Ma[tie]

The humble petic[illegible] Inhabitants of Portesmouth and Strawberry Bank [illegible] Exeter and Hampton. Humbly sheweth

That yo[r] Ma[ties] pe[illegible] were [illegible] transported w[th] joy and hope of settlem[t] when [illegible] heard of the care yo[r] Matie had of these plantacions in New [illegible] and had heard the power w[ch] yo[r] Ma[tie] had gi[illegible] for the appointing of bounds and gou[rnm]t [illegible] But yo[r] Maties peticoers find to theire [illegible] that the Masachusetts Denying that authorytie wh[ch] yo[r] Matie gave yo[r] Commission[rs] hath hindered us from that [illegible] were Expected from those Commission[rs]

Wherefore yo[r] Maties peticoers humbly desire that yo[r] Ma[tie] would be graciously pleased to take them into yo[r] Royall pteccon and gournm[t] and royne them to the prince of Meyne that they may be gou[rn]d by the knowne lawes of England and enioy the use of both the sacraments w[ch] they have bin too deprived of. And as in all duty bound, yo[r] peticoers

shall dayly pray for the increase of all earthly honor untill you arrive at the heavenly kingdome

ffran Champernowne
Edward Hilton
Abra Corbett
John foulsham signum
Marke MH Hanckings signum
Thomas FT Walford
Henerie Sherburne
ffrances Gray
Gorg Iraf
Nath Drake
Joseph Atkinson
John Shirborne
Anthor Brackett
the mke of ffranc + Ran
John Jackson
Walter Abetts mke +
Phesant Eastwick
William Seavey
the mke of William + Zearle
John Webster
Signum John + Jones
Signum ffrances + Jones
Richard Scamond
Signum William + Cotton
John Widdon
Signum Samuell + Whiddon
James Jones
Thomas ffooteman
Robt Watson
Daund Hammeelleton
James Harben
Phillip Chasley
Patrick Jameson
Daniell Blake
Symon Lea
James Oare
Jam Smith

the mke of + James Johnson
Robert Burnum
Richard Sloper
Edward West
the mke of John + Pickering sen
John Pottell
the mke of FD ffrances Drake
Jo. Tanner
Patrick Denmark
Will Jones
Thomas Roberts Sen
Ralph Ternly
Tho Hanson
James Necoth
James Buncker
Will ffollett
John Godard
Robert Heden
Ben Hull
John Yorke
Richard Yorke
John Hilton
John Huncking
Tho: Anery

Vera Copia
Attested by me
Abra Corbett

(Endorsed) The Peticon of the Inhabitants of the Eastward parts to his Majestie
26 July 1665

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 42. Page 368.

(1667. *May* 20.)

Worthy ffreend

I haue rec[d] from y[e] hands of coll[o] Richard Nicholls Gouerno[r] of all the Territoryes of New England in America under the Duke of Yorke y[r] pattens and powers giuen him by thyself who hath also impowered me to take care of thy whole estate of Land in the said pattent contained in order thereunto haue made claime in thy behalf in all the Townes within the Limitts of New Hampshire, the Inhabitants wherof parts of them are willing to comply others are discouraged to the Contrary by Cap[n] Richard Walderne Peter Coffin and some others inhabitants within the said prouince, and encouraging many to stick to the Gouernem[t] of the Massachusetts, themselues hauing gotten greate Tracts of Land, and in the most Eminent Places within the said Pattent into their owne hands fearing least should be called to accompt therfore my aduice and Councill is y[t] you use all ffreinds and deligence for the confirmacon of the said Pattents, bounded and limited by o[r] Kings which if not done the Massachusetts will assuredly continue their power of Gouernem[t] and if soe then thou cannot expect any prouitt to accrew out of the same butt if this be attained from the King, I Question not but to bring it in few years to a very valuable estate. On the shipp the greate Duke of Yorke are Loaden Seuerall Masts which were cutt and taken of thy property. Seuerall Testimonys under the hand of one of o[r] Kings Justices of the peace in the prouince of Maine who is well knowne to Coll Cartright which testimonyes are for this end to enable thee, by arresting the said Masts to bring the said Walderne and Peter Coffin to a Tryall in England for their soe cutting and carrying away the Masts aforesaid whereby due Satisfaccon may be made thee, I haue required Satisfaccon from them for their soe doing but will not yeeld complyance in any kind whereupon I signified unto them as by this enclosed you may perceaue, if this Shipp departe not to suddenly I may send further Testimony, but however you may expect it by the next, and therefore desire you would make what progress you can for the speedy expediting and

effecting of what is before mentioned, I haue likewise sent to the Generall Courts of Boston to informe them of my power but as yet haue had noe answer, a Coppy of which is likewise heer enclosed if happily you shall attaine to the confirmacon of thy pattent. I aduise y^t thou comissionate some persons heer for carrying on the Gouernm^t thereof as thou shalt be aduised by Councill. Some persons were desired by thy Kinsman to be nominated before his departure hence a list wherof was giuen thy said Kinsman Joseph Mason who is now bound for England in the Greate Duke of Yorke, whose names I alsoe thinke good to mention, viz^t Henry Jocelyne esq^r Nicholas Shapleigh march^t Cap^t ffrancis Champernowne, Edward Hilton Abraham Corbett and Thomas Footeman if Councill shall aduise and you thinke good therof to joyne thy Gouernm^t to the prouince of Maine, which will be a strengthing to thy authority heer against all opposition. Thou may doe well to impower Some one heer to take care of thy interest within the prouince of Maine which if timely looked after may proue very profitable unto thee thus wishing thee true happiness and good Success in the accompleshm^t of these affaires. I bid thee farewell and am

Thy assured ffreind

NIC: SHAPLEIGH.

Passcataway 20th May 1667

(Endorsed) Being Advice to M^r Mason of the State of his Province; and what may bee necessarye to Establish it.

Passcattaway 20th May 1667. Nicholas Shapleigh

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS Vol. 43 Page 38

(1671, *December* 11.)

Mr Mason's Acc^t of the Conoshtites of New Hampshire Recvd Dec^r 1671.

New Hampshire in New England is a place the best in-

proued for Land and most populated of any in those partes abounding plentifully with Corne cattle Timber ffish & the people Line generally very comfortably and happy having a greate Trade to all partes Store of Shipping of their Towne which exportes and Importes Yearely some Thousands of Tonns of goods of their owne growth and ffornaigne which neuer pays any custome to the King but some small dutys to ye Massachusetts Bay which if lookt after would amount to a greate Improuement at least foure Thousand pounds p anno which appeares.

Goods exported Yearely

Twenty Thousand Tonns of Deales & pipe Staues
Tenne Thousand Quintalls of ffish
Tenne ships loads of masts
Seuenrall Thousand of Benner & Otter Skins

Imported

Three hundred Tonns of Wine and Brandy
Two hundred Tonns of goods fro Leeward Islands
Two Thousand Tonns of Salt.

In referrence to each mans Lands every person would be without doubt willing to take new Leases and pay the Lord Proprietor a Quitt Rent with a ffine downe according to such mans capacity prouided they might have a finall confirmation which would amount unto a very considerable sume.

The Income of the Saw Mills at Newichewanock is very considerable they paying 200^{li} p anno for priuiledge of Common.

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 42 No. 139.

(1674–5. *March.*)

Title of Robert Mason to New Hampshire.

King James of Blessed Memory being very intent in Establishing English Colloneyes in America did in the yeare 1616 send John Mason Esq^{r} to Newfoundland to settle that

Country appointing him Gouernour who continued there about Two yeares and having reed orders from His Majᵗʸ to visit yᵗ parte of America now called New England, who togeather with Sʳ ffeardinando Gorges made a voyage along yᵗ Coaste in Anᵒ 1619. and att their returne for England gane his Majᵗʸ a satisfactory accoᵒᵗ both of their voyage and Country.

His Majᵗʸ theirupon in the year 1620 by his Royall Charter Granted unto diuerse of the principall Nobility of his Majties most honourable prime Councill and sundry other persons of quality by the name of the Councill of New England, All the land in America lyeing betwixt the Degrees of ffourty and ffourty eight northerly latitude to them their heyres and assignes for ever to be held in ffee with many Royall priuiledges & immunityes only paying to his Majᵗʸ his Heyres and successors one fifth parte of all the Oare of gould and silver which should at any time be found upon the said Lands.

The said Councill of New England the better to plante people and improue yᵗ Countrye did deuide the same into severall prouinces and selling the same to Sundry persons and for the more encouragemᵗ did graunte unto them the same Royall ffranchises which were graunted to the Councill amongst which the aforesaid John Mason was the first unto whome a pattent was granted for a large Tract of Land which afterwards was enlarged and is now called New Hampshire.

(1620.) John Mason Esqᵗ grandfather to Robert Mason by vertue of Seuerall Grants in the yeares 1620, 1629 and 1635 made unto him by the Councill of New England was instated in a large prouince in New England by the name of New Hampshire.

The said John Mason did immediately expend greate sums of money in prouiding all necessary materialls for peopling planting and improueing his Prouince sending ouer many Servants and Artisans for building houses and raising ffortifications furnishing them with Store of Armes and Artillery both greate and small for defence and protection of his Tenants and Servants against the incursions of the Indians, and appointed for his first Steward or Gouernoʳ Captⁿ Walter Neale who continued to 1633

(1633.) To him succeeded Capt[n] Henry Jocelyne (who is yett liuing and a Justice of the peace in y[t] County, at which time by the encouragem[t] given to the planters y[t] province began to be very well peopled, many good houses and saw mills built, the people liueing in greate Security and good Correspondance with the Indians, the said Capt[n] Jocelyne continued his Gouerem[t] to the yeare 1638. before which time John Mason Dyes having expended vpwards of Twenty Thousand pounds—leaving his widow Sole Executrix and to enjoye the proffitts of y[t] Estate during the minority of his Grandsonne Robert

(1638.) Then Capt[n] ffrances Norton was sent over as Steward (by Anne Mason the Executrix of John Mason) who exercised y[t] office very unfaithfully to the yeare 1650 before which time the Inhabitants mightily encreasing and greate numbers dayly arriuing from England by reason of the late Ciuil Wars many whereof were persons of good Quality and Estates did about the yeare 1646 forme themselues into townshipps.

(1650.) To him followed Joseph Mason sent by the aforesaid Anne Mason to settle and gouerne y[t] province, who continued in y[t] Country to the yeare 1667 and hauing orders to call the aforesaid Norton to acco[t] who had for many yeares detained the rents and proffitts of y[t] Province, disposed of the Stock and cattle to his owne use and others of his confederates, The said Joseph Mason did proceed against Norton and his Complices according to Law by Action of Trespass to be tryed within the said County Issueing out of Writts in the name of Anne Mason (The Royall name not suffered to be used) the said Norton and many of his party were cast in greate Sums of money Whereupon the said offenders went into the Collony of the Massachusetts to avoid payment of their just debts, and for their better Shelter and protection did enter themselves Churchmembers of the Congregation in Boston, Who combining with some others of as bad principles with themselves to expell their Lawfull Lord did unite and encourage the Massachusetts to seize upon the province of Hampshire while the Heyre was under age being thereunto countenanced and encouraged by M[r] ffrost then Secretary to the usurpers then in England, with others of y[t] party Which councills well

suiting with their ambitions designes of making themselues a ffree State did in the yeare 1652 in a hostile manner invade the County of Hampshire compelling the Loyall Inhabitants to a Submission imposing Taxes upon them for to supporte their new acquired greatness and requiring the said Joseph Mason to give the said Norton and others discharges, Setting up against the proprietor many vexations suites for pretence of Trespasses committed by some of the seruants of Jn^o^ Mason neare Thirty yeers before And upon designe to compell the Heyre to complye with their Usurped power and to resigne to them by a legall Surrender the governem^t^ of his province or he should make no benefitt

(1653.) Whereupon Joseph Mason Agent for Anne Mason did peticon the Generall Court of the Massachusetts then sitting at Boston for redresse and offering to make out the right and Title of the Heyres of Jn^o^ Mason to the province of Hampshire ag^t^ all persons and y^t^ punishment might be inflicted upon those who had invaded y^t^ County. But no redress or restitution could be obtained without a submission to y^t^ Court, although John Endicott then Gouerno^r^ of Massachusetts Collony did by his Lre to Anne Mason acknowledge y^t^ they did beleeue she had right to what she did claim And since the Heyre Robert Mason hath come to age he hath, he hath still prosecuted his right haning spent thereupon upwards of 700^li^ having absolutely refused any Subjection to the Massachusetts or diuest himself of the right of Dominion in his owne province having as equall a right to the Gouernem^t^ as to the Land itself.

(1660.) Upon his Maj^tie^ happy restauration Robert Mason did peticon his Maj^tie^ for sending a Generall Gouerno^r^ for New England and to bound each prouince, and y^t^ his Maj^tie^ might have a more legall right to the Gouernem^t^ of Hampshire the said Robert Mason humbly offered the resignation of his Graunt into his Maj^tie^ Royall hands, and to take a new Graunt from his Maj^tie^ with less priuiledges and more suitable to Subjects presuming also thatt all the other proprietors would doe the same and follow his Example it being for the Common good the said peticon was well liked but nothing then done thereupon.

(1661.) Robert Mason did again humbly peticon his Maj^tie for his protection and reliefe against the Massachusetts his Maj^tie thereupon was graciously pleased to referre the Examination of the complaints in the said peticon unto many persons of quality, who after severall days meeting in the Admiralty Hall in Doctors Commons and by a publick citation fixt up at the Royall Exchange requiring the Agent of the Massachusetts to appear Accordingly one M^r Lenerett did appear in behalf of the said Massachusetts and upon Examining witnesses upon oath and after a full hearing of the whole matter did make a reporte in writing to his Maj^tie under their hands in ffeb 1661. Setting forth the right of the said Rob^t Mason the Usurpacon of the Massachusetts and the damages y^t he had sustained by them did amount unto upwards of five Thousand pounds But humbly left it to his Maj^ties greate wisedome the manner of righting the said Robert Mason. It being a matter of State wherein his Maj^ties concernes were equally involved with the Peticon^r

(1664–5.) His Maj^tie then intending to settle New England under his immediate Gouernem^t did appoint Coll Nichols Coll Cartwright with other Commissioners to settle the same the said Commisso^rs arriving at Boston and not finding y^t reception as was expected and due to their quality they did in 1665 goe into the prouince of Hampshire and Maine there finding a wellcome reception and a readie compliance to his Maj^ties Lres And upon the generall meeting of the Inhabitants of the Prounce of Hampshire the Commisso^rs did declare y^t Prouince to be out of the Gouernem^t of the Massachusetts, the people being alsoe very desirous to be freed from their yoake and to submitt to his Maj^ties Gouernem^t the Commissio^rs hauing been in most parts of y^t Prounce as also of Maine to find the inclination of the people, who have Since refused to acknowledge the Massachusetts but doe remaine from the hopes giuen them from England of a Speedy Settlem^t by his Maj^tie as was also promised them by his Maj^ties Commiss^rs.

(1667.) By Lres from New England to Rob^t Mason, as also by his Agent Joseph Mason then newly returned into England. He is assured of the continued desires of the Inhabitants of both the aforesaid prounces to comply with his Maj^ties pleasure

in Establishing his Gouernem^{t} amongst them or y^{t} of their true proprietors the which would without any difficulty be effected his Maj^{tes} only interposing his royall Authority. And doe further certifie by seuerall affidavits taken before ffrancis Champernowne one of the Justices of the peace for the said Coun^{t}y That all the Masts sent his Maj^{tes} from New England upon the shipp called the Greate Duke of York or y^{t} had been sent for England Two yeers before were cutt of the Lands of Rob^{t} Muson.

(1671.) Robert Mason togeather with fferdinando Gorges esq^{r} proprieto^{rs} of the prouince of Maine did peticon his Maj^{tie} to take into his consideration the settlem^{t} of New England & restoring the peticon^{rs} to their Just rights his Maj^{tie} thereupon was graciously pleased to referre the same to the Councill of ffforraigne Plantacons for their opinion and advice what was fitting. for his Maj^{tie} to doe therein Who upon examinnation of the matter did by report in Aug^{t} 1671 humbly aduise his Maj^{tie} as the best and most effectual meanes To send forthwith Commiss^{rs} for New England to examine the difference touching Boundaryes and to compose the same amicably if they could, or else to state the case betwixt them and report the same to his Maj^{tie} for his Royall Determinacon. Whereupon the 19th of Septemb following the Earle of Arlington informed the Council y^{t} his Maj^{tie} had agreed to Send Commiss^{rs} to New England according to their report and desired y^{t} Instruccons might be prepared against Spring And y^{t} the Councill did expect from M^{r} Mason and Gorges and obliging them by promise not to sell or parte with their Interests in New England to any person without his Maj^{tes} leane.

(1672.) The Earl of Arlington in prosecution of the former report moued the Councill to proceed in preparing Comissions and Instruccons for Commission^{rs} to be sent to New England.

The Warre then being begun with Holland noething was then further done.

By Lres dated in Aug 1672 from ffrancis Champernowne and Henry Jocelyne Justices of the peace for New Hampshire ffresh assurances are given of the earnest desire of the aforesaid Two prouinces to haue his Maj^{tes} Governem^{t} setled and their resolutenes not to complye with the Massachusetts.

(1674.) The warre with Holland being ended Robert Mason and fferdinando Gorges did againe renew their humble peticon to his Majtie for settling New England and doe propose the resigneing their Graunts to his Majty and taking others with less priuiledges Upon certaine conditions very advantageous to his Majtie all which is under the present consideration of his Majtie and most honourable privie Councel March 1674-5

(Endorsed) The Title and Case of Rob Mason touching the prouince of New Hampshire in New England March 1674-5

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 43. Page 86.

(Abstract.)

Boston in New England June 17 1676

Commencing:—Rt Hono[ble]

After informing Mr Sec: Coventry of his arrival and reception in Boston Mr Randolph goes on to say—

"The towns upon the Sea Coasts especially Boston & Pascattaway are the residence for ffforreigners & English ffactors that haue ffforreign Comdtes for trade here is not any form of a Custom hous, but a small acknowledm[t] collected on goods imported by the Govr & the late Trears Sons who pay yr Surplusage of their Salarys (if any to the Comon Stock here are arrived from sevrall all Ports since the 10th instant from Nants a Bostoner of 100 Tuns Mr Clutterbuck Master Loaden with 50 butts Brandy & other ffrench Comodities also a Pink of Boston from ffrance of 70 tunns with 12 Tun of Brandy Wine & other goods a Scotsman of 130 Tun from the Canaryes with 80 Pipes of Canary a Bostoner of 80 Tuns from yr Canaryes wth 50 Pipes of Canary this day a Ketch of Southampton also from Canary his Contents & Burthen I know not, about a Month ago a Bostoner of 150 Tuns from the Canary 70 Pipes of

Wine, about the same time another Bostoner 160 Tuns from y^e^ Streights with Malaga Wines Oyles and other goods what is come into the River of Pascattaway & other Ports here I have no advice.

* * * * * * * *

Notwithstanding these disturbances the fishermen have made very good Voyages having killed above 12000 Kintals of Cod fish at the Islands of Sholds besides what is taken in other Places, the great quantitys of Cod Mackrell and Herring taken upon this Coast are exported to Spaine France and other parts and bring in above 50,000^li^ yearly to the Markets, the Masts Boards Planks, Pipe staves and timber of all sorts fitt for Shipping exported from hence to Barbados & other parts of the Carib Islands make them profitable returns in Barter besides above 1000 Tunns of Logwood yearly fetched from the Bay of Campeche by the Inhabitants.

Most of the Maritime townes are well stored with able Masters Marriners, fishermen & good Carpenters they build yearly severall Ships of good burthen besides Ketches & Barks and for these 7 last years Communibus Annis they have lanched 20 Ships some of 100 Tuns & some und^r^ this p^r^sent year Orders were given to sett 30 upon the Stocks by the Merchants in England who make their returns from hence in New Shipping but the Warrs have prevented that number, Yet there are at Boston, Charles Town, Salisbury & other Places above 12 building some of them upward of 160 Tuns as I am informed.

I beseech yo^r^ hono^r^ to pardon this imperfect relacon of the p^r^sent state of this Country, the Lawes will discover what I had not time to inquire further into w^ch^ with my humble Service I p^r^sent to yo^r^ Hono^r^ and am

Yo^r^ hono^rs^ most obedient Serv^t^

EDW. RANDOLPH.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 1. No 7.

(1676.)

Board of Trade.

The Depositions of M^r^ Edw Johnson aged about 79 years having lived in the Countrey fifty five years.

M^r^ Thomas Withers aged 70 odd years: Living in ye Countrey about 45 years Edw Colcord aged 67 years living in y^e^ Countrey about 46 years.

Thomas Spencer aged about 80 years living in ye Countrey 46 years.

Robert Mendum 76 years living in the Countrey about 46 years Thomas Crockett aged about 70 years living in y^e^ Countrey about 46 years

Henry Dowell aged 68 years living in y^e^ Countrey about 45 years.

These persons abovenamed having lived in & neare pescataqua River as above expressed.

Being summoned before Authority & there being examined made Oath & doe affirme that Cap^t^ John Mason did never settle any Government nor any people upon any Land called y^e^ province of New Hampshire on the South side of Piscataq River either by himselfe or any of his Agents to this day. And whereas M^r^ Robert Mason his Grandchild by his Petition to his Ma^tie^ charges y^e^ Governors of y^e^ Massachusetts or y^e^ Bostoners as he calls them: for taking away their Govern^t^ in a way of Hostility: burning of their houses & Banishing their people out of their dwellings, they doe affirme the same to be posttively false.

Taken upon Oath before us this 25th days of August 1676 in Piscataque Riner in N. England.

EDW: RESHWORTH } *Commis.*
ELIAS STILEMAN }

The Deposition of William Seavy aged about seventy five years.

Saith that he came into New England upon a fishing accot at y^e^ Isles of Sholes neare y^e^ River of Piscataqua about a year

before Cap^{t} Neale went from this Countrey for England who (as this Deponent was credibly informed) came over on y^{e} accot of Capt Mason about y^{e} yeare One thousand six hundred & thirty & y^{t} the s^{d} Capt. Neale lived in a house in y^{e} Little harbour of Piscataqa which by comon Report was formerly built by some Merchants &c. of Plymouth in England And about a year after this Deponent came over into New England which was in y^{e} year 32 Cap^{t} Neale went back againe for England & left Thomas Wannerton in trust with what estate was left behind, that was either sent out of England or improved here And that the Cattle that were Left of Cap^{t} Masons were fetcht away by one Capt Norton of Charlestowne in y^{e} Massachusets Baye and y^{e} rest of w^{t} was left was disposed off and spent by y^{e} s^{d} Wannerton who afterwards was kild by the ffrench in this Countrey of New England And further saith that neither Cap^{t} Neale nor Cap^{t} Mason nor any by from or under y^{m} did ever set up or exercise any Goverm^{t} in this Countrey more than over the family that Cap^{t} Neale brought with him Nor ever built any house or settled any family here except a trading house at Niwichewannacke to trade with the Indians that ever this Deponent knoweth or heard of who hath been in this Countrey and in the same place for y^{e} most part to this day ever since.

Portsmouth ye 3d Sep^{t} 1676 William Seavy came and made Oath to y^{e} above written before us.

Elias Stileman } *Comiss^{rs}*
Edw: Rishworth }

(Endorsed) Read 13 July 1691. &c.

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 12. Page 128

(1677. *Sept.* 6.)

To the Right Hon^ble^ the Lords of the Comittee for Trade and Plantations

An Account of Land lying between the Massachusets & y^e^ province of Maine

In obedience to yo^r^ Lord^ps^ comand requiring an account of Such Places as by the late Opinion & Report of y^e^ Lords Cheif Justices are now without the Bounds of the Massachusets Colony in New England & within the Limits of no other Jurisdiction there Established, The Agents of the sayd Colony doe humbly informe & shew.

That between the Northern Bounds of the Massachusets Colony (as now retrenched, & by the Report abovesayd limited & stated) & the Southern Bounds of the Province of Main, allowed & adjudged to M^r^ Gorges, there doth lye a small tract of Land, w^ch^ (though begun to bee peopled & Planted upwards of fourty years since yet) by reason of the Scantinesse of its accomodations contains in it no more then foure Plantations, or Townes (the Inhabitants whereof are but few in number, & the generality of them of mean & low estates.

That these Places have never been taken in by any other Government but that of the Massachusets, under w^ch^ they have been to their great advantage & content fixed, very neer fourty years; But if taken off from that Goverment, will be under none & so his Mat^ies^ imediate dispose how to be Setled for the future.

It is therefore most humbly moved & prayed by the sayd Agents, on behalf of the sayd Plantations, & people (whose minds herein are very well known to them) that your Lord^ps^ may approove it, & his Ma^tie^ may graciously please to graunt that the sayd Tract & Plantations may be continued & setled under the Government of the Massachusets, w^ch^ they have so

long Experienceal & are satisfyed with. Hereby the Northern Bounds of that Colony will be freed from intricacy, many hazards & charges will be prevented. The Inhabitants will be gratified A great Obligation will by his Ma^tie be layd upon the whole Colony, by this expression of his favo^r in such a further trust comitted to them. And no injury will be done to any one clayming propriety in the solye or any part thereof, the determination of w^ch according to justice & in such way as his Ma^tie shall appoint, is not in the least desired or designed should be obstructed or hindred hereby

All w^ch is humbly submitted &c.

WILLIAM STOUGHTON
PETER BULKELEY

6 Sep^t 1677 Ent^r N. E. 237

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS Vol. 42 PAGE 132.

(1677. *Oct.* 22.)

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty

The humble Petition of Yo^r Majesty's Subjects the house holders of the Town of Doner upon Piscatiqua riner N: England.

That forasmuch as through the goodnesse of god & the favour of yo^r Most Excellent Majesty w^ch like the Sweet Influences of Superior or heavenly bodies to the Tender Plants, hath cherish'd us in our weaker beginnings haueing been continued through yo^r Speciall grace under yo^r Maj^tie^s Protection & Goueruen^t of yo Massachusets to w^ch wee Voluntarily Subjected our Selues many yeers agoe, yet not without Some Necessity, in Part felt for want of Goueru^t, & in part feared upon the Account of protection w^ch hath been more aparent since; the happy ement or issue of w^ch doth cause us to be humble & earnest Supplicants to yo^r Majesty at this time, that wee

may be continued under the Jurisdiction of the Massachusets as formerly, our full Acquiesceing wherein & ample Satisfaction wherew^th^ wee doe hereby make our Serious profession of, & Doe therefore beg yo^r^ Royall Assent thereunto, w^ch^ fauour of yo^r^ Maj^tie^ wee shall Account as a cloud of y^e^ Latter rain & be further quickned to pray for all manner of Prosperity upon yo^r^ Maj^ties^ Person & Counsels as becomes yo^r^ Loyall Subjects

Dated in Douer the 22^d^ October 1677

They pray to be continued under y^e^ Massachusetts gouernm^t^.

John Euens
William Shukford
Isak Trackie
Sighue of Gershom + Wentworth
John Hill
John Rann
Will^m^ ffurber Jun^r^
John Gerrish
Gorge + Bracon his mark
John + Winget his mark
Stephen Jones
Richard + Roe his mark
Thomas + Cauny his marke
Thomas + Hamock his mark
Richard Waldern
William Wentworth
John Dams
John Roberts
Anthony Nutter
John + Hud his mark
John + Bickford his mark
Thomas Beard
Charles + Adams mark
Job Clements
John Bickford
Nathaniel Stones
Sign of Ginkin + Jonnes
Thomas + Roberts his mark
Ezekell + Winford mark
Thomas Downes
Joseph Canne
John Church
Thomas Edgrly
John Dam
John Ham
John Hall Junior
William ffurbur
Henry + Langtof his mark
John Hall Senior

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 42. Page 133.

We whose names that are underwrytten being the inhabitants and dwellers of the towne of Exeter, doe manifest hereby that it is our humble desire, that if it be thought meete that an addresse should be made to his Maiesty for the Continuance of the p[r]sent government under which wee have lived many years, that in the same addresse or petition that among others these our names may be inserted in reference to the present Gov[r]ment from Pascataquack to Merimacke river excepting the three miles.

Sam Dudley
John Gillman
Rob: Wadleigh
Robert Smart Senior
Samuell Leaue
John Foullsam
Robert Jones
Jonathan Thing
Bily Dudly
Daniel Gilman
Moses Leavitt
Ralph Hall
Samewell ffoullsham
Petter ffoullsham
Eph ffoullsham
Charles Gliten
Thomas Rolines
Linsley Hall
Richard Morgin
Humphery Willson
Edward Sewell
Theophi Dudley
Antip[as] Maverick
Samuel Hall
John Gillen gunner
William Hacket
Robert Powell
Rich: Seamon
Conealles Learey
Edward Gillman
Willim More
Daued Larence

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 42. Page 134

To the King's most Excellent Majesty & o^r^ Dread Soveraign

The Humble Addresse of your Maj^tie^ Subiets y^e^ Householders of y^e^ Town of Portsm^th^ on Pascataq River in N England Humbly showeth

That the fear of loseing the long enjoyed & still desired Benefitt of y^e^ Mattachusets Governm^t^ hath occasioned us to adventure to speak unto o^r^ Soveraign Lord y^e^ King, it may bee y^e^ Words of o^r^ Lord ye King may bee comfortable to us & he will pform y^e^ Request of his Servants y^t^ wee may bee continued & settled under y^e^ same Jurisdiction as formerly, unto which wee at first Voluntarily subjected ourselves and have never yet had any cause to repent of our so doeing; under which by y^e^ good hand of o^r^ God upon us & your Majesties Authority over us wee have been duely encouraged to lead quiet & peaceable lives in all Godlines & Honesty; with which also wee rest fully satisfied & contented. Wee are men y^t^ desire to fear y^e^ Lord & y^e^ King & not to medle with them y^t^ are given to Change, as well knowing what confusions distractions & Damage Changes of Governm^ts^ are not unusually attended with. May this thing seem good in yo^r^ Majesties eyes & may we bee favoured in this Matter, wee shall pay our Vowes to y^e^ ffather & ffountain of all o^r^ Mercies & find ourselves further obliged to offer up o^r^ Prayers for y^e^ life of y^e^ King &c.

Dated in Portsm^th^ in Pascatq River in N. E. this 22 Octob^r^ 1677

Tobias Leare	James Jones
John + Westbrooke	John + Johnson
Israell Phillips	John Partridge
Tho Daniel	Brian Pendleton
W^m^ Vaughan	John Dame
John Shipway	John Pickerin
Samuell Haines Jun^r^	Jn^o^ Hosly
John Sherburne	Anthony + Bracket
William + Row	Leonard + Weeks
John + Brewster	Mathias Haines

Charles Allin	John Rand
John Clarke	Joshua Moodey
Richard Watterhouse	John Cutt
Francis + Raund	Elias Stileman
John + Berry	Richard Martyn
Samuell Haines Sen^{r}	Nath ffreyer
Thomas + Seavie	Jo: Harall
John Hunkings	Richard + Cumins
John ffletcher	Robert Elliot
John Cutt Jun^{r}	Ben Hollis
Richard Jackson	Sam^{ll} Wentworth
Richard Webber	Walter Neale
Richard Tucker	robbart pariaton
John Jackson	Obediah Mors
Samuell Keais	William Seavey
George Lauers	Ric Stileman
Richard Shortridge	John Tucker
William + Ratclife	W^{m} + Hamm

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS Vol. 42. Page 135.

To the High & Mighty Monarch, Our Deare & Dred Soveraigne Lord Charles the Second by the Good Providence of God King of Great Brittain France and Ireland and Defender of the Faith &c.

The Humble Petition of the Subscribing Inhabitants of your Maiesties Towne of Hampton in the County of Norfolke in New England. Submissely Showeth.

That Whereas wee are under a deepe sence of the Divine Benediction in our Enioyment of Lands & Libertyes by your Maiestyes Royall Protection under the Gouernement of your Loyall Collony of the Massachusetts for the space of about 40 yeares as also being awed by the Divine Aphorisme of that wisest of Princes who hath comanded us to feur God &

Honour Our King & not medle with man given to change Wee therefore doe in all Humble Loyalty beseech your Most Serene Maiesty if it may Consist with your gracious Pleasure & our Allegiance & Duty that wee may bee continued under the Governement of the Massachusets and the Influence of your most August Soueraignty

Hampton October 22 in the yeare of our Lord 1677 & in the yeare of our Soveraigne Lord Charles y^e 2^d 29^th. and remaine Your most Loyall Subjects & Constant Votaries at the Throne of Grace

William Samber
Anthony Stanyan
William Fifield Senior
Isaac Marston
Epherhaim Marston
John Marston
Johathan Woolgwood
Christopher Palmer
John Godfrie
Daniel Dow
John fuller
Daniell Lampree
John Clifford Ju^r
Thomas Marston
John Molton
Adonias Webster
John Sonter
Hum Godfray
Joseph Moulton
John Knowles
Abraham Cole
John Samborn Ju
John Smith
John Tucke
Thomas Robey
John Brown Sen
Abra Drak Son
Benjamin Mouton
Henry Mouton
Seaborne Cotton
Richard Sambourne
Henry Dow
Mauris Hobs Senior
Crystoper Hassey
Andrew Wiggin
Samuell Dalton Sen^r
Rob Haye.
John Samborne
William ffuller
Antony Taylor
Abraham Perkins
John Meryan
Godfrey Derbarn
John Clifford So^r
Nath^ll Bachiler
ffrancis Page
Nath^ll Weare
Thomas Nudd
Edward Colcord
Samuel Dalton Jun^r

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS Vol. 43. Page 203.

(1677. *January* 9.)

That His Ma^ty will appoint a Gov^r for the Province of Main & New Hampshire

To the Kings most Excellent Maiestie The humble Petition of Robert Mason and fferdinando Gorges Showeth,

That the Agents of the Massachusets Bay in New England, haue not only before yo^r Maj^tie in Councill, But also before the Lords Chief Justices, disclaimed All Right and Title to the Soyle of the Two pronices of New Hampshire and Main (the Inheretance of yo^r pet^rs) and did only insist upon the Government therof upon pretence of a Grant from Yo^r Maj^ties Royall ffather (the which was fraudulently obtained) The said Lords Chief Justices upon hearing what the said Agents could Alledge: Haue made Report, That the said Massachusets had no colour of pretence to Government in New England, ffurther Northward than Three miles North of Merrimack River, which is about Twenty miles in length upon the Sea Coast within the Lands of Yo^r pet^r Mason. The rest of his province stretching Northward along the Sea coast to Pascataway River and up within the same to the Head therof. ffrom which River begins the Province of Main, belonging to yo^r Pet^r Gorges and extends still Northward upon the Sea Coast to Sagadahock River which parts the said Province from that belonging to his Royall Highness the Duke of York. ffrom which said Province of New hampshire and Main are cutt All the Masts and Planks that are brought for England, and most if not all, that serves yo^r Maj^ty other Plantations in America. Boston itself being also beholding thereunto for Timber and ffish the chief ffishing of New England being at the Isles of Shoals, which are particularly Granted and equally devided to yo^r pet^rs The which remaining Part of New Hampshire and that of Main are full Thrice as large upon the Sea coast as All the Dominion which the Massachusetts Government can pretend unto. Yet the wealth and Revennes which they

draw from thence makes them still Struggle, and tryall means to keep them in their power and obedience.

That not only yo^r pet^rs But every loyal Subject in New England are sensible of the Mischeifs and Miseries that have befallen Those Colonies by reason of a divided and disjointed Government and are likely to increase more and more, and therby to become an easie Prey to every Invader, if not prevented by yo^r Maj^ty protection in the Establishment of One General Governor The apprehension whereof did excite the best and most wealthy of the Inhabitants to petition Yo^r Maj^ty Commissioners in 1665 ffor the establishing Yo^r Maj^ty Royal Authority among them wherin Yo^r pet^rs have also been humble Supplicants ever since Yo^r Maj^ties happy Restaurration.

And although yo^r pet^rs doe claime a Right of Governing within their respective lands by vertue of their Grants ffrom yo^r Maj^ties Royal Predecessors Yet as well for the Honor and Interest of yo^r Maj^ty as for the protection and wellfare of Yo^r Maj^ties Subjects in those Parts Yo^r Pet^rs have humbly offered and doe now most humbly offer to surrender unto yo^r Maj^ty Royal hands, All their Right and Title to Government with such other Royalties as the honor or convenience of yo^r Maj^ties may require, When ever it shall please Yo^r Maj^ties to establish a General Governor in those parts And yo^r pet^rs haue good reason to hope, that this Their Act of Loyalty and obedience will induce the other Colonies especially those of Plimouth and Connecticut who have been always very affectionate to yo^r Maj^ty servicel to a humble submission to yo^r Maj^ty Royal pleasure, And doe not question but the Magistrates of Boston itself (some ffew ill affected persons who like no Government but their owne Excepted) will find it their true interest and happiness to be under Yo^r Maj^ties Just and Mild Government. The better and major part of these Inhabitants being Asserters of yo^r Maj^ties Royall Authority As may appear by the annexed Copy of a Remonstrance presented to the General Court in Octob 1666, and signed by upward of one hundred hands

But if it shalbe Yo^r Maj^ties pleasure not to establish a General Governor over the whole Territory of New England Yet Yo^r pet^rs to lett their aspiring Neighbors the Massachusets

see, That they themselves are farr from being ambitious of Governing and Ruling over Yo^{r} Maj^{ty} Subjects there inhabiting.

They humbly pray yo^{r} Maj^{tie} to appoint a Governor over those Two entire Provinces, and that they may for the future be annexed as to Government, and that they may have Authority to raise a standing Revenue by Customs and Excise or any other way that shall be found most Easie to the people ffor the Support of yo^{r} Maj^{ty} Governor and the Government and Defence of the Country ffrom the Invasion and Encroachments of the Infidels and others. And that the Jurisdiction may extend over all yo^{r} pet^{rs} lands according to their Grants And ffor their great Damages which yo^{r} pet^{rs} haue soe long sustained by the violent intrusion and continued Usurpation of the Massachusets Government (especially since 1665, when yo^{r} Maj^{ts} Commissioners were not only obstructed but highly affronted in the settlement of yo^{r} pet^{rs} Provinces) Yo^{r} Pet^{rs} humbly submitt the manner of their Reparation unto yo^{r} Maj^{ts} Royal pleasure and determination

And shall ever pray

Rec^{d} the 9th of Jan^{ry} 77 Referrd to the Comm^{tee} 23^{d}

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 42. Page 176.

Read 13 Feb: 1678.

An Account from the Agents of Boston concerning their Northern Bounds.

To the Right hono^{ble} the Lords of the Comittee for Trade & Plantations.

In observance of yo^{r} Lords^{ps} directions of the 15th of January last upon M^{r} Mason's Petition concerning some Lands pretended to by him in New England, We humbly offer.

* * * * * * * *

For that part of Mr. Masons clayme which falls to the Northward of our Line, the Right to the Soyle is not yet determined between the Inhabitants (that haue been possessed there of about 50 yeares) & Mr Mason, & those severall others persons who may with as much reason make their demands as he. In the meane time the People of the 4 Small Plantations upon this Tract (which are all that it is capable of, notwithstanding Mr Masons large representation of 30 Miles) being no waies sufficient to be put under a distinct or seperate Goverment, haue made their humble and unanimous Petitions to his Matie which are now lying before yor Lordp That as to Governmt (which Mr Mason hath no pretence to) they may be annexed to the Massachusetts, & thereby continued in the same State, wherein to their great & generall Satisfaction & benefitt they haue been for about 40 yeares last past which Petitions they earnestly expect & pray may be graciously answered.

As to what Mr Mason challengeth within our Northern Bounds aforesaid Yor Lordsps may please to understand that those lands also are all of them in the possession of particular persons that did originally purchase the right of the Natives were at the sole charge to subdue plant & build upon them to a very great expence haue conveyed them one to another, and so haue with their predecessors enjoyed them for the space of 50 yeares without any forbidding them at the first or any clayme or interrupcon from any one ever since untill now.

Nor can Mr Mason set forth his title to any Lands there upon any other accompt than of a bare Grant of late produced from the Councell of Plymouth, which is altogether uncertaine as to its boundaries, was never pursued, or executed by Livery of Seizin made, Which we humbly suppose cannot be of force to eject the present Inhabitants, & is a very poor foundation to build the Title of Sole Proprietor of the Province of New Hampsheir upon, a name not pretended to be in being till Six yeares after the obteyning of the Charter of the Massachusetts.

All which is humbly submitted by

WILLIAM STOUGHTON
PET: BULKELEY

Feby. 4th 167$\frac{8}{9}$

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS, Vol. 48. Page 407.

(1679. *Sep.*)

Bounds of Nova Scotia

My Lord Sterling his Nova Scocia by King Charles y^e^ *second* ordered to be delivered unto y^e^ ffrench anno 1633.

Noua Scocia was bounded as followeth Cape Britton was y^e^ Easterne bounds and from thence westward to Santo Croix right against y^e^ Easterne end of y^e^ Grande Manhan and a leigue Eastward from pascattamaquoode

Cap^t^. Walter Neale made Gouernour by y^e^ consell of Plymouth in y^e^ yeare 1631 of all New England y^t^ was not formerly granted to others y^e^ western bounds began at y^e^ Easterne end of Boston Patent and went Eastward as far as Santo Crouix, all his time y^e^ ffrench neuer claimed any Land to y^e^ westward of Noua Scocia But in two yeares after y^e^ said Neale left y^e^ Country Mounsier Donee was sent by Mounseiur Commander Rasilio liueing at y^e^ Lahave Eastward fro Cape Sable horn 40 : leagues w^th^ a Ship to discover y^e^ coast of Noua Scotia and New England. * * * * * * * * *

(Addressed) These for his Excellence Edmond Andros Knight gouernour Generall of all his Royall Highnes teritories in America

(Endorsed) Sep^br^. 79. M^r^ Henery Joselin of Eastern bounds

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NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol 48. Pages 410–11.

The Title of Robert Mason to the province of New Hampshire in New England with his Case, and the proceedings of the Government of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.

King James by his Letters Pattents under the Great Seale of England bearing date the third day of November in the

Eighteenth year of his Raigne did give and grant unto diverse of the principal nobility and gentry of this Kingdome by the name of President and Council for the planting ordering ruling and governing of New England in America their Successors and Assignes for ever All the land in America now called New England, To be held as of the Manner of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in ffree and common soccage with many Royalties Privileges and Immunities Only paying to his Maj^ty^ his Heyres and Successors the ffifth part of the Oare of Gold and Silver which shall be found upon the said lands In respect of all manner of services duties and demands whatsoever, as by the said letters pattents doth at large appear The said Council of New England by Indenture under the Common Seal dated the ninth day of March the Nineteenth of King James have sould and enfeoffed unto John Mason Esq^r^ his heires and assignes for ever All that part of the Maine land in New England called or known by the name of Cape Ann lying betweene the Rivers of Naumkeck and Merrimack and to the heads of the said Rivers

The said Council by Indenture under their Common Seal dated the tenth day of August the Twentieth of King James have sould and enfeoffed unto S^r^ fferdinando Gorges and John Mason Esq^r^ their heires and assignes for ever All that part of the Main land in New England lying betweene the Rivers of Merrimack and Sagadahock and to the farthest heads of the said Rivers,

The said Council by indenture under their common seal dated the seaventh November the ffifth of King Charles have sould and enfeoffed unto John Mason Esq^r^ his heires and assignes for ever, All that part of the maine land in New England lying betweene the Rivers of Merrimack and Pascattaway and to the farthest head of the said Rivers being a devision of the lands formerly granted unto S^r^ fferdinando Gorges and John Mason All the aforesaid lands to be held in common soccage under certaine conditions restrictions and limitations as by the several Grants doth appear.

That the said Council of New England having for several weighty reasons resolved to surrender to his late Maj^ty^ King Charles the grand Charter of their Incorporation, that so his

Maj^{ty} might take the Government of that Country into his own hands did some few days before the surrender viz upon the 22th of April 1635 By a Pole deed and an Indenture under their common Seal both bearing date the same day grant and confirme unto the said John Mason his heires and assignes for ever All the aboue mentioned lands and Islands by the Name of New Hampshire. To be held and enjoyed as fully frely and in as large ample and beneficial manner and forme to all intents and purposes whatsoever as they the said Council by vertue of his Maj^{ts} said letters pattents may might or ought to have hold and enjoy the same yeelding and paying only to his Maj^{ty} his Heires and Successors one ffifth part of the Oare of Gold and Silver which shalbe found upon the said lands as by the said Grants doth at large appeare

That in the year 1622 the said John Mason did send over several Servants and passengers to be tennants with store of cattle provisions and necessaries unto his lands at Cape Ann and did build sundry houses and set up the trade of ffishery upon that Coast and employed for his Steward there Ambrose Gibbons Gentleman who continued there untill the year 1630 at which time the Massachusetts Colony violently seized upon that part of the Province stretching their bounds three miles to the Northwards of Merrimack River and turned the servants and tennants of the said John Mason out of their possessions, under pretence of a Charter from his late Maj^{ty} King Charles in 1628

That from the years 1623 unto 1635 the said John Mason did settle a considerable Colony at Pascattaway River and transported great store of cattle of all sorts with large quant^{i}ties of Amunition and provisions and did build many houses upon the great Island which lyeth at the entrance of the said River upon which he erected a ffort and mounted it with tenn Guns for the Defence of the said Island and River, and also within the said River at a place now called Portsmouth he built diuerse good houses wherof one was a very fair and large house of Stone and timber, and by him called Mason Hall encompassed with a ditch and strong Pallisade and ffortified with eight Guns within the said ffort was a large Magazine furnished with Arms and amunition and other necessaries for

the defence and protection of the Inhabitants and had improved aboue one thousand acres of meadow ground.

Also at Newichawanock the said John Mason built a large dwelling house and store house and feneed them with a strong Pallisade and mounted with six Guns and upon the falls of the River he erected ffour Saw mills and sundry houses for his Tennants and Servants committing the Government thereof unto Captaine Walter Neale, who continued in that employment unto the year 1633 and after him unto Henry Joceling Esq^{r} who managed that estate to the year 1638 during which time John Mason dyes having expended upward of Twenty Thousand pounds bequeathing the said province of New Hampshire unto his Grandsonne Robert Mason the now Proprietor being then but nine months old.

Then followed Captain ffrancis Norton being imployed by Anne Mason the widow and executrix of John Mason who continued there until the year 1651, a person wholy at the Devotion of the Massachusetts Government a favourer of their principles and proceedings, and for his own private ends connived at their encroachments

In the year 1651 Joseph Mason was sent over by the said Anne Mason, who continued in New England until the year 1667 in whose time viz in 1652 the Massachusetts usurped a Dominion over the whole province contrary to all right Justice and Equity at first suggesting to the people all grants to be void that were not confirmed by the powers then in England, and then by their Agitators invited some of the Inhabitants to petition the said Massachusets to be taken under their Government and protection under specious pretences of great advantages that would accrue unto them and last of all by a new discovery of a pattent line they stretched their bounds to the utmost limits of New Hampshire and then erected themselves into a Common Wealth and compelled the Inhabitants to submit to their authority as to their Lawful Lords and disposed of the lands houses and estate of the said Robert Mason at their pleasure,

Whereupon Joseph Mason in behalf of the proprietor did upon the 6th day of May 1653 petition the General Court then assembled in Boston for redress and restitution of the said

lands and offered to make out the right and title of the Proprietor Robert Mason against all person or pretenders whatsoever but hereunto they gave no answer,

Then the said Joseph Mason the 5th of July following did set up a writing on the meeting house doors at Dover Exeter, Strawberry banck, and other places protesting against the proceedings of the Massachusets Government forbidding all persons to feed upon the said lands cut grass, or fell any timber without licence or composition first had or obtained from the said Joseph Mason.

In October following the said Joseph Mason in behalf of the Proprietor did bring an Action of Trespass against Richard Leader James Johnson John Goddard, and others for entring upon the lands and houses disposing of the goods and cutting down timber without licence and after many delayes and dilatory proceedings a tryal was had in Boston in Octo 1655 before the General Court, where the lands were adjudged to the Proprietor and a verdict for damages was given against the said Richard Leader and others whereupon the said Joseph Mason did demand of the Court by what right they held the Government of the province the Proprietor having as equall right to the Governement as to the land to this the Court gave no reply.

But shortly after comes out this law That whosoever shalbe in possession of any land five years although the grant of the said lands was to another person and the possessor having nothing to shew for the alienation therof but his possession, the possessor shall have the land confirmed unto him.

And hereby the Proprietor was quite outed of his lands and his inheritance devided among Strangers, and no relief to be expected from those usurpers, and then they fence themselves against all complaints or clamours by the laws.

That whosoever shall revile the person of any Magistrate or shall defame any Court of Justice, or the sentence and proceedings of the same, or the Judges of any such Court in respect of any act or sentence therein passed, shalbe punished with whipping ffine imprisonment, disfranchisement, or banishment as the quality or measure of the offence shall deserve.

And whosoever shall conspire or attempt any invasion, in-

surrection, or publick rebellion against the Common Wealth or shall endeavour to surprise any Town or ffort or shall treacherously and perfidiously attempt the alteration & subversion of their frame of Policy or Government fundamentall he shall be putt to death.

And thus matters continued in New England untill his Maj^ts^ happy Restauration.

In October 1660 Robert Mason made his complaint to his Maj^ty^ setting forth his Right and Tttle to the province of New Hampshire with the proceedings and usurpations of the said Corporation of the Massachusetts Bay Whereupon his Maj^ty^ was pleased to referre the examination of his right and title unto S^r^ Jeffery Palmer his Ma^ts^ Attorney General who made report therof to his Maj^ty^ the 8^th^ of November following and the examination of the matter ffact and co.plaints unto S^r^ William Turner John Eaton, Giles Sweet, John Mills, Robert Mason Docters of Law S^r^ James Bruce S^r^ Richard fford Thomas Povey Esq and others who publickly mett severall days in the Admiralty Hall in Docters Common and summoned by process publickly executed at the Royall Exchange upon the 21^th^ of January the parties interressed where appeared Captaine John Leverett the present Governor of that Corporation who acknowledged that formerly he was commissionated as an Agent for the Massachusetts Bay, But that now he had no authority to appear or act in their behalf however the said Captaine Leverett was constantly present at all the meetings and heard the examinations of the several Witnesses and upon the 15^th^ day of ffebruary then following the said Referrees made report to his Ma^ty^ of the unjust proceedings usurpations and designs of the Massachusets Government and that the said Robert Mason hath been dammified in his estate and plantations upward of fifteen thousand pounds.

That in the year 1664 when his Maj^ty^ sent his Commissioners to New England his Maj^ty^ was pleased particularly to recommend to the Commissioners the settlement of that province of New Hampshire, and taking it off from the Government of the Massachusets and the said Robert Mason did give unto Coll Richard Nichols one of the said Commissioners A deputation for his more legal acting therin and in June

1665 the Commissioners were in the province of New Hampshire, and in most of the considerable Towns where they summoned the Inhabitants to appear and have his Maj^ts^ letters read and accordingly the Inhabitants did readily meet, (although they were commanded by the Council of Boston not to appear, or give any obedience to the Commands of his Maj^tys^ Commissioners) and heard his Maj^ts^ letters read which gave them great satisfaction and did then entreat the Commissioners to take them off from the Government and Jurisdiction of the Massachusets Bay, and the Commissioners did declare unto the people they were out of the Jurisdiction of the Massachusets, and did promise them that they would speedily settle the Government of that province But the Council at Boston did violently oppose the proceedings of the Comm^rs^ and would not suffer them to act according to their Commission the present Governor M^r^ Leverett and others entering the province with a troop of horse and some ffoot compelled the people to a submission to the Massachusetts Government.

However Coll Nichols did impower Major Nicholas Shapleigh as his Deputy to take care of the concerns of that province who accordingly did make claime in the behalf of the said Robert Mason in all the towns within the limits of New Hampshire the Inhabitants most of them were willing to comply although Cap^t^ Walderne M^r^ Cutts and some others did encourage some to the Government of the Massachusets they having possessed themselves of great tracts of improved lands in the most eminent places in the province, and fearing least they should be called to an account for the same got some people to petition the Massachusets to be continued under their Jurisdiction.

Nevertheless the Magistrates of Boston did endeavour by large promises and offers to have brought Joseph Mason the Agent of Robert Mason to comply with them and to grant and own their power and Jurisdiction in that province proffering him what lands he would desire for his own use But the said Joseph Mason rejected all their offers and temptations.

Then they employed their Secretary M^r^ Rawson unto the said Joseph Mason desiring him that he would use his endea-

vours to perswade the Proprietor Robert Mason to a compliance with their Government and afterwards in Septem 1667 Cap^{t} Robert Pike came from the Magistrates of Boston to Pascattaway unto the said Joseph Mason who was then returning for England and did sollicitt him to perswade the said Robert Mason to a compliance with the Government of the Massachusetts and did tell him that the Magistrates were willing to restore unto the said Robert Mason the right of his lands to dispose so that he meddle not with the Government of the Province.

But the Government finding they could not bring the said Robert Mason to surrender the Government of his province unto them by a legal resignation or acknowledge them for his superiour Lords they have by allways and means contrived to keep him out of the possession of his Inheritance.

His Maj^{ty} having upon the long complaints of the said Robert Mason summoned the Magistrates of Boston to appear by their Agents and to show by what authority or pretence of right they have thus acted and being conscious of their usurpations and most unjust proceedings they did in August last sollicit the Inhabitants of New Hampshire that they would ioine by multitudes of hands to excite his Maj^{ty} that they may be still continued under their authority suggesting unto the people that if once the Proprietor be reseized of the claimes they must be turned out of their possession, and have imposed fears and used threatnings towards such as shall freely declare or any way be suspected of any engagement in the present proceedings declaring the said Robert Mason to have forfeited his lands.

(Endorsed) Title of Rob. Mason to New Hampshire in New England.

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 42. Page 138.

(1679. *March.*)

Mr Gorges Selling the Province of Maine to ye Massachusetts & overtures to Mr Mason from yt Colony for New Hampshire.

May it please yor Lordshipp

I think it my duty to acquaint yor Lordship That Mr Gorges either out of a distrust of his Majts Justice of doing him right, or else overcome by the Sollicitations of the Boston Agents or some employed by them. He hath sould the Province of Maine and the Governmt therof to them. Notwithstanding his often offers to his Majtie and his Majty seeming inclinations of buying that province of him, which would have been of great concerne to his Majtys affaires in that part of the world.

Overtures have also been lately made to me for my Province I haue hitherto declined the thoughts of a Treaty (although for many years oppressed by that Governmt of the Massachusets) in confidence that his Majty will doe himself and me right by establishtng his owne Royall authority in New England.

Yor Lordps most humble Servant

Robert Mason

Read March: 25 att Comtee No farther Consideration had of the province of maine this was rejected

Read againe ye 28 And ordered that his Matie be againe moved in Councell on this matter.

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 42. Page 212.

(1679. *Jan.* 4.)

Abstract of Letters received from Mr Randolph. New England.

That upon the 30th of December last he had deld His Matys Commission for Setling the Governmt of New Hampshire together with the Seale and Order of Councill into the hands of the President.

That Mr Cutts the President is a very just and honest man, cast out of all Publick Employmt by the Government of Boston. That he is an ancient and infirme man.

That the People are afraid that they shall be put under the hands of Strangers.

That the People of Boston murmur at the great expenses of their late Agents in England some say of nigh 4000£

That grevous Complaints are made by the Inhabitants of the Province of Maine who in the late Indian War found more loss & mischeif attending them by the Cowardize & inadverteucy of their Church Member Officers than from the Cruelty of the Indians themselves. The Boston government have now laid Rates upon the Inhabitants of the Townes of Kittery, Yorke & Wells to above 3000£ which they cannot pay having lost almost all by the late War.

That he found the People all the way he travelled (except the Colony of New Plymth) very much unsetled contending about lands & Boundaries Every one Supposing He had brought Orders from Court for setling & confirming their particular Colonies.

That the Government of Boston continue still to collect customs & Coine money.

That there is hardly one child baptized in all the Colony of Rhode Island & none lately in the Province of Maine & few in any other of the Colonies.

That nothing at present will be more welcome to the Generality of the People then His Maties letter to the Colonies requiring that none be admitted to the Magistracy or freedom

but such who do now take the Oath of Allegiance and that their Children be admitted to Baptisme.

That He has discoursed with some of the Inhabitants of the Province of Maine who would in a little time advance so much money as the Bostoners have given for it provided they might be assured of a Governm^{t} to be settled amongst them as it was by Comission from M^{r} Gorges distinct from any other place.

That there is an absolute necessity of Erecting a Great Councill chosen out of the chiefest & best of Every Colony with a President to.

Lastly He makes his Request to the Lords for some allowance for his extraordinary Expences which are very great in His Ma^{tys} Service.

* * * * * *

Then follows S^{r} Ed. Andros letters from New York

(An abstract.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Page 424–5.

(1680. Abstract.)

To the Right hon^{ble} the Lords Committees of Trade & Plantacons.

The humble peticon of Robert Mason Proprietor of the province of New Hampshire in New England against y^{e} Massáchusets. Sheweth

That yo^{r} pet^{rs} Grandfather by virtue of a Grant from King James in the Eighteenth year of his Reign, was the sole and legal proprietor of the province of New hampshire in New England wherein he did expend upward of 22000^{lb}

* * * * * *

That in 1676 there came over [*from the Massachusetts*] Two

of those Magistrates commissioned as their Agents wherupon there were Sundry hearings before his Majᵗʸ Councill. The Lords Committees of Trade and plantations, and the Lords Cheif Justices before whom the said Agents did disclaim all right and title to the Lands claimed by yoʳ petʳ and only insisted upon the Governmᵗ of a part therof.

That accordingly his Majᵗʸ by his Royall Commissions in September last did establish his authority in a great part of that province and constitute a President & Councill for Governing therof by which means yoʳ petʳ has possession awarded him of that part of the province that lyes between the Rivers of Pascataway and Merrimack ffor the other part of the said province of New hampshire which they still usurp, A Report for setling yoʳ petʳˢ right therunto was prepared by yoʳ Lordships order But by reason of the Earnest Sollicitations of the said Agents (who had been here neer Three years) to return home to take care of their owne domestick affaires yoʳ petʳ did not then press the reading of the said Report upon their desires and Engagement, that other Agents should come over in Six Months according to his Majᵗˢ Letters of June 1679 upon dismission of the said Agents within Six months to receive his Royall pleasure That the time of their appearence being long since elapsed without any appointmenᵗ of other Agents to be sent hither, that Governmᵗ building their hopes that some disturbance here at home or warrs abroad will divert his Majᵗʸ from looking towards them being the occasion of this their high contempt of his Majᵗˢ Commands according to the long continued Maxim of that people.

Yoʳ petʳ therefore most humbly prays That in regard he is with the first conveniene goi·g to New England to settle his affairs and the said Governmᵗ having plainly disobeyed his Majᵗˢ Commands to send over such Agents That yoʳ Lordships willbe pleased to offer the said Report to his Majᵗʸ for his Royall determination therin, And that yoʳ petʳ may not any longer be kept out of his inheritance (which his Ancestors have purchased at soe dear a rate) by the injustice, violence, and Delayes of his Adversaries cheifly occasioned by

his adhering to the Crown and refusall to Submit to their Governm^{t} And yo^{r} pet^{r} shall ever pray

ROBERT MASON

Endorsed. Petition of M^{r} Mason Against the Massachusetts Rec^{d} the 6th of Aug 1680.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 48. PAGE 448–9.

(1681, *May* 7.)

From the Councill of New Hampshire to the Comm^{tee}

May it please yo^{r} Lo^{ps} At the same time that We received His Ma^{ts} Royal Letter to us dated the first of October 1680, by the hands of Robert Mason Esq^{r} which was about y^{e} latter end of Decemb^{r} following; We had the Hon^{r} to receiv another from yo^{r} Lordships by the hands of the Secretary M^{r} Chamberlain Wherein is required of us to transmit to yo^{r} Lo^{ps} a Quarterly Account of all the public transactions & important affairs of His Ma^{ts} Province which are specified more particularly in yo^{r} said Letter But here We most humbly beg His Ma^{ts} Gracious pardon & yo^{r} Lo^{ps} favorable thoughts in that particular, since We cannot have so frequent opportunities in this place as We desire (especially in the winter season) of sending into England This conveyance by Capt^{n} Peck being y^{e} first from this Province since the arrival of His Ma^{ts} Commands signified by yo^{r} Lo^{ps} And like wise the first since His Ma^{ts} Royal Commiss^{n} to us And as often as we shal have them, We shal not fail (with Gods permission) to make use of such opportunities, to send within y^{e} times prefixed. ffor y^{e} present we shal endeavour to do Our Duty to His Ma^{ty} in presenting Yo^{r} Lo^{ps} with those Accounts & informations required of us in yo^{r} Letter to Us, in y^{e} Same Order & method, as to their several heads, in which they are set down therein.

And first, as a Civil matters, We humbly referr Yo^{r} Lo^{ps}

to y^e^ view of our Laws, & of Our Acts & Orders, which We from time to time have made & pass'd (& now sent) since y arrival & in pursuance of His Ma^ts^ Gracious & Royal Commission: There being litle of note, & worthy to be communicated to yo^r^ Lo^ps^ relating to that General head, but what is to be found among those Laws, Acts, Orders & entries All which We find very satisfactory to y^e^ People & condncing much to their Peace & quiet.

As for Ecclesastics, those affairs remain as formerly Each Town of y^e^ Province is supply'd with an Orthodox Minister, to y^e^ satisfaccon of His Ma^ts^ Subiects.

Concerning our Military discipline, We must likewise referr much of that to y^e^ Councel's Acts for appointing Officers, & exercising y^r^ Souldiers. There is at y^e^ Great Island in Portsmouth at y^e^ Little harbour mouth a ffort wel enough situated. bnt for y^e^ present too weak & insufficient for the Defence of y^e^ place, The Guns (being eleven in number) are small none exceeding a Sacre, nor above 2100 waight; and y^e^ People too poor, to make defence suitable to y^e^ occasion that may happen for y^e^ ffort. These Guns were bonght, & the ffortification erected at the proper charges of the Towns of Dover & Portsmouth, at the beginnirg of y^e^ first Dutch war, about the Year 1665, in obedience to His Ma^ts^ Commands, in His Lett^r^ to y^e^ Government, nnder which this Provinee then was, There are five Guns more lying at the npper part of Portsm pnrchased by private persons for their security and defence against the Indians in the late war with them; and wherof the owners may dispose at their pleasure, To supply y^e^ foresaid defect & weakness of the Guns & ffort We humbly snpplicate His Ma^ty^ to send us such Guns as shal be more serviceable, with pouder & shot agreeable The ineome of the pouder & enstoms for y^e^ maintenance of y^e^ said fort is inserted after y^e^ Acts & Orders. The Trade of this Province exported by y^e^ inhabitants of its own prodnce, is in masts, planks & boards, staves, & all other lumber. Which at present is of litle value in other plantacons, to which they are transported; So that we see no other way for y^e^ advantage of the Trade, unless His Ma^ty^ please to make Our River of Pascataqua a free Port. Importacon by strangers, of litle value;

Ships comonly selling y^r^ Cargos in other Governments. And if they come here, usually come empty, to fil with lumber: but if hapily they are at any time loaden with any fish; it is brought from other parts, there being none made in our Province.

In reference to improvement of the Land by Tillage, Our soil is generally so barren, & y^e^ winters so extreme cold & long, that there is not provision enough raised, to supply y^e^ inhabitants. Many whereof were in y^e^ late Indian War so impovished, their houses & estates being destroyed, & they (& others) remaining stil so incapacitated for y^e^ improvement of y^e^ land (several of y^e^ youth being killed also) that they even grone under y^e^ tax or Rate assess'd for that service, which is yet (great part of it) unpaid to this day.

Thus we have given Yo^r^ Lo^ps^ a full & we hope a satisfactory Account of all the important matters of this Province, according to the best of our endeavours & understandings And if we have err'd or come short in any thing properly to be required of us, We humbly beg yo^r^ Lo^ps^ pardon, & further Commands by way of advice wherein We may amend & present yo^r^ Lo^ps^ with a better informacon for the future. ffor We are

May it please Yo^r^ Lo^ps^

Your most Obedient Servants

Dated at Portsm.
May 7^th^ 1681

(Addressed) To the Right Hon^ble^ Lords of His Ma^ts^ Most Hon^ble^ Privy Councel The Committee for Trade and Plantacons at Whitehall
Present.
Rec^d^ y^e^ 20^th^ Sept 1681

Richard Waldern president
Elias Stileman dep^t^ p^r^sid^t^
Richard Martyn
W^m^ Vaughan
Tho Daniel
John Gillman
Christoper Hussey
Samuel Dalton
Job Clements
R. Chamberlain, Secr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Pages 438–9.

(1681. *May* 14.)

From Mr. Chamberlain to Mr. Blathwayt

Sir, The last time I had y^e^ Hon^r^ to wait on you, to receiv your Instructions, you were pleased to lay yo^r^ commands upon me to two things chiefly; To do my Duty according to the tenour of my Place & Commission, in relacon to the public; without taking open notice of my friend Mr. Mason's private concerns; and also to write to you wheresoever I should be. The latter has bin done hitherto, from y^e^ Isle of Wight & Boston: I hope you have rec'd my Letters. The other remains to give an Account of which I hope wil not be disagreeable, since (I am sure) I have endeavoured with y^e^ best of my Judgment faithfully to execute yo^r^ orders, And therefore when y^e^ Councel four several times at y^e^ time of y^e^ General Assembly, proposed, press'd & threaten'd if I refused y^e^ Oath of Secrecy (which I have related in my Narrative to y^e^ Lords,) I told them it was my purpose to demean my self with a Deference to His Ma^ts^ Councel here, as became me: but so as by the Law of England that ancient & hon^ble^ service of Homage was wont to be performed, that is, saving y^e^ faith & allegiance I ow'd to Our Soueraign Lord y^e^ King, & my Superiour Lords, And, to conclude this passage of y^e^ Oath, I moved, as a middle expedient I might have it respited til I should hear out of England & if y^e^ Lords of y^e^ Councel commanded me to it, I should be ready to swear: but after that, being set upon by y^e^ whole Posse Comitatus of Councel Ordinary, & Extraordinary their Arch-Bishop (& Chief Justice too) Mr. Moody, that is sui & utriusq. Juris & y^e^ other Ministers of the Province of State I should have said & several from Boston being prsent, I said it was to me a wonder to hear of this matter, which themselves objected to me (upon occasion of my taking notes) that it was respited; & therefore I positively declared. I neither could, nor would derogate from His Ma^ts^ Commission, let them do as they pleased with me.' I said even now that Mr Moody was of y^e^ Councel vir-

tually & so I beleev Mr Mason wil inform you of his Superintendency in all affairs public & private: but I confess I told him, he was none of ye Councel. It was upon his inculcation of my Secrecy-Oath, & construction of ye words of my Commission, hinting to me that thereby I was directed to be serviceable to be Councel; to which I reply'd, he might please to take notice of ye copulative [assistant & serviceable.] But how ever it was, he then so much resented it, that I fear I have done my business for a Church member.

The Laws were made (as far as ye Councel have power to be legislative) and published iust as we came (all but that for Courts, & ye Rate, now lately done) When they were read at ye assembly, in order to correction & amendment I made my remarks (such as they were) and first took exceptions to ye whole System in general being collected mostly out of the Massachusets Laws (& surely it could not wel stand with ye mind & pleasure of His Maty that we here should cast off obedience to their Jurisdictions, & yet voluntarily submit to, & yoak our selves so inseperably to their Laws,) & then because unnecessary, the King having sent a great Volume of Laws copiously & accurately done to their hands. I did likewise make my obiections sereatim to some different & repugnant ones; as to yt of punishing Manslaughter with death; disallowing mariage by Divines & giving ye power to ye Councel (but that was amended as to ye former part,) & to that arbitrary Sentence in case of ffornication of fine, marriage, corporal punishment, or all, or any of them: & that was likewise qualified with Deletion of ye words (*or all*) To ye making Larceny, Robery & Burglary not ffelony, nor punishable by Death, but after a third time, at ye discretion of the Court The Law for false witness is defferent, & others yt of connfirmacon I conceiv ipso facto repugnant. But my Excepcons were over-ruled unless in ye above menconed amendments & some verbal & literal errata.

There was a Protestacon desired to be entered by Mr Mason as to ye said Law of confirmacon of Town grants, & I desired to speak to it, and give my Opinion, as it is part of the Commission, I grounded upon some Rules of Law, that they had disabled themselves from being mediators thereby &

compared it to some known cases in y^e^ Law of England &c. How some of the People, by y^e^ unlucky example of the chief here, have thro' fear perhaps, as wel as insincerity opposed, is a matter y^t^ I for my own particular have reason enough to deplore, besides that of friendsh^p^ but y^e^ circumstances M^r^ Mason wil inform you. Tis Time & a litle more of his industrious spirit y^t^ wil I hope in God, perfect this affair wel begun, to our contents I shal never be wanting (observing yo^r^ instructions of moderation &c) to assert his right as I have hitherto done, when any fair opportunity has presented it self, & that to y^e^ best of my wil & understanding & I have ever defended or excused, whenever he has been uniustly opposed or charged.

One observation (amongst many) I am desirous not to prœtermit, which is this. The word (*cases*) since they stand upon every word in y^e^ latter part of y^e^ Commission concerning y^e^ agreement, that seems advantageous, I thought, was material, as showing y^e^ entendment of y^e^ Commission, that taking M^r^ Mason's right for granted, & as a thing paramount where some special subsequent matter (be it what it wil) as disagreement about y^e^ value of y^e^ land, rent or some other unforeseen matter, made y^e^ Cases doubtful; there such cases should be stated & transmitted; but it was never inteded to give a general power to disagree, for that would be but one Case, & not Cases. And y^e^ Councel must needs be intended by His Ma^ty^ to be wel satisfied of the clear right, which himself declared in Councel, when he made them Reconcilers, els it would have bin against Law & a wrong (which y^e^ King cannot do,) to make y^e^ Parties (the Councel being tenants) too Judges of y^e^ Case; for it is not reasonable, to think they would give Judgment against themselvs: which was y^e^ reason M^r^ Mason declined their hearing his Case who thus unaccountably stood out. Certainly y^e^ Maxime of Law is good; That things of this nature should be taken by entendment, equity, & that all y^e^ parts may be expounded one by another, Ut res magis valeat quam pereat.

But, Sir, I fear I have trangress'd in this length out of a through desire to do my duty, & trespassd upon yo^r^ more worthy imployment of yo^r^ time I beg yo^r^ pardon, & (if you

please) yo^{r} assistance, for some better setlement in this hard & not very vel natured place; and that I may stil be continued (paralel to the true respect I have for yo^{r} worth) in y^{e} hon^{r} to be, Sir

Yo^{r} most obliged & faithful Serv^{t}

RICH: CHAMBERLAIN

Portsm May 14th 1681

(Addressed) These To William Blathwait, Esq^{r} Present Whitehal

(Endorsed) Rec^{d} y^{e} 24 July 1681 Read 10 Nov$^{r.}$ 1681

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 48. PAGE 452-3.

(1681. *May* 16.)

Lre from M^{r} CHAMBERLAIN

May it please yo^{r} Lordships.

In obedience to yo^{r} Lo^{ps} Commands by yo^{r} Letter of y^{e} ffirst of October last requiring me to give yo^{r} Lo^{ps} an account of all matters transacted in the Office of Secretary (& Clark of y^{e} Councel) of this Province of New-Hampshire I humbly present to yo^{r} Lo^{ps} this following narrative.

Upon the Twenty-fourth of December I arrived at Portsmouth at the House of John Cutt Esq^{r} then President, since lately deceased, unto whom I delivered yo^{r} Lo^{ps} Letter of Septemb^{r} 30th 1680: and show'd him His Ma^{ts} Commission, whereby I was appointed Secretary for y^{e} Province and Clark of the Councel.

Upon the 28th of Decemb^{r} the Councel met, where y^{e} said Comission and yo^{r} Lo^{ps} Letter were publicly read; It was debated about three days, whether they should admit me, or not, but at length upon y^{e} 30th of the said Month I was admitted According to y^{e} Duty of my Place & Office, I did desire the Books papers & records of y^{e} Councels proceedings to be

delivered to me, which were in the hands of Mr Stileman One of ye Councel, ffor ye Councel book, it was denied me, upon prtence that there was not any, then desiring one to be made, I was told ye Country was poor, &c but afterwards at their Meeting in March I had a Wast-book of ye Councel's Acts & Orders deliver'd me to transcribe & keep ye fairer book then brought, being to remain in ye hands still of Mr Stileman ffor the records & papers recorded (as on file) he retains them too, as an Officer called Recorder, & is besides Clerk of ye Writs, besides Captn of the ffort, as appears in ye general Account to yor Lops ffor to make my Comission insignificant, they have appointed three among themselves to be parcel-Secretaries or Registers of ye Province, viz; ye foresaid Stileman (for ye matters aforesaid) for Portsmouth & Dover; Samuel Dalton for Hampton & Exceter; and Richard Martin to take account of all ships & other Vessels coming in & going out. I have informed ye Councel here what I take to be ye Law in this case, that persons that are Judges in any Court of Judicature cannot regularly be ministers also at ye same Court & it is derogatory to His Maty establishment, to have the Deputy President of the Province & a Law maker, so mean an Officer as to be a maker of writs & attachments. The fees I do receiv, are so inconsiderable they are not worth ye naming; and for my Salary & perquisits I should receiv (that I may live,) as it is directed in my Commission to be settled according to ye measure of other (His Mats) Plantacons, they do not think fit to do it, so that I have hitherto but the bare name of an office, ye profits being shared amongst ye foresaid persons I do therefor humbly beg Yor Lops favour in my behalf; that His Majty will be graciously pleased to establish ye Salary, with Commands to the Councel to pay it, & that I may inioy ye Place of more than a nominal Secretary, & Register (or Clerk of ye Councel) & ye issuing forth writs with ye other due perquisits as appurtenant & part of ye Place.

Upon the Second of March the Councel & Deputies met, being called the General Assembly to hear Appeals having formerly declared themselves to be (a Court of Appeals (but they have no such power by His Mats Commission, which appoints Appeals to His Maty before yor Lops) and to review yie

Laws they had made, at their former Meetings an Abstract whereof are by this Ship sent to Yor Lops for His Mats allowance I gave my Opinion as they were read, which of them were different, which repugnant to ye Laws of England & ye Comission as I conceived that for confirmation of titles & Town-grants to be which are declared by His Mats Commission & Letters to be illegal, as Yor Lops have at the Hearings before you concerning Mr Mason's interest given yor Judgments.

I desire to acquaint Yor Lops that the Councel several times would have imposed an Oath of Secrecy upon me, & that I should not enter any matter or debate or give account of any passages but what they should Order, which I have refused, as being inconsistent with my Commission (by virtue whereof I hold myself to be in & so admitted, & from which I was very unwilling to derogate) Yor Lops Commands, & ye Nature & Duty of my Place It was hinted, that if I would not take this Oath, I should not be Secretary here, Afterwards it was moved, that when they had any private business, I should withdraw I told them, they might use their pleasure; but I was not willing to suspend myself. It was reply'd, They knew what they had to do: whereupon it is coniectured, they debate matters before they came to ye usual place of Session.

The Depnties for ye several Towns are Eleven, named (it is thought) by the Councel & that they will not admit any person to give vote in election of Deputies but whom they please I was at the Election at Dover in ffebr, last; where Mr Mason took ye opportunity of making himself known to the inhabitants, & discovering his interest as Proprietor, & making offers of confirmation & grant according to His Mats Proposition; wherewith many were wel satisfied. At that time several Demanded their liberty to vote, which was deny'd by Majr Waldron, now President, It was then said, there were not thirty persons allowed of & Mr Mason withdrawing, was followed by a many complaining, that abont a hnndred & fifty persons were excluded from voting; tho' all of them (it was said) pay great Taxes.

The Counsel have writ a Letter to give Yor Lops an ac-

count of the state of the Province; and yo^r Lo^ps may please to receiv that of M^r Mason, now going for England, who perhaps will give it more fully & particularly as to the place and persons, having been in most parts therof.

And here I crave leave to give Yo^r Lo^ps informacon of a matter of perhaps the greatest moment in this Province; that is what has pass'd in reference to y^e said M^r Mason the lawful Proprietor therof, so declared by His Ma^ty and his Learned Councel; and one of the Councel; and whom His Ma^ty hath been pleased to take care for, & settle his affaires & interest in y^e same Royal Commission whereby He hath established His Government here His Ma^ty was pleased at M^r Mason's coming into this Province to appoint him by His Royal Letter to be of y^e Councel thereon, and did declare his legal right to y^e said Province according to his Royall Commission of y^e 18^th Septemb^r 1679; Requiring the Councel to publish the same. The President John Cutt being ill, the Councel defer'd y^e publicacon til ffebr: but so soon as it was published, wherein His Ma^ty had declared the Agreement made on their behalf with M^r Mason as to their improved lands, and about y^e same time M^r Mason fixing up his Declaration for satisfaction of the People on his part; the People came in from all parts and welcomed him into the Country, desiring a confirmation of their estates in their lands, & to take Grants for y^e same with addition of more land, some of them having lived in these parts above Twenty years & yet could never obtain y^e least parcel of land for their convenience of trade & living (as many of them in my hearing complained) So that in a short time near half the Province had bin with him, and entred their names with me as Secretary of the Province, most of them complaining of the heavy burthens & oppressions they lay under But there hath not bin that good understanding between M^r Mason and the Councel, as I suppose, His Ma^ty might reasonably expect, he having (it seems) refused some Proposals made by them at his first coming about their undertaking to raise a yearly rent payable to him upon each Town of the Province, and to be managed by them He declaring, that he would treat with every one apart, and let them lands as he should see cause, and if any of his Tenants

afterward had iust occassion of complaint, he could & would ease them at his pleasure, and would not trust that power to others: the People generally desiring also to hold their estates immediately of him. Whereupon they have endeavoured to give him what trouble they can, by diswading the People from agreeing altho I must confess some of the Councel likewise have to my knowledge several times affirmed; they did not desire to hinder any persons from complying & taking conveiances from Mr Mason Yet they wil not endure he should be owned as Proprietor, tho I take it to be clear His Maty doth; and at ye General Assembly on ye 3d of March last, when Mr Mason was prsent, & all his Grants (as wel as His Mats Commissn & Lettr) read in prsence of the Deputies & discoursed, to give them all ye satisfaccon imaginable, they were so far from receiving any, that opposing his, & (tho required showing no Title of their own), they encouraged the Deputies to ye same opposition, & to prepare & present something by way of Remonstrance from the respective Towns, of which they were ye Representatives. When the Councel seem'd to doubt of Mr Mason's being the true person, & ye deeds true copies, I was concerned to testify, & own my own hand to ye examinacon, yet they doubted stil, because they would stil doubt.

May it please Yor Lops in due love to truth & iustice I cannot omit, that several scandalous reports & libels were dispersed; that Mr Mason had a Design to enslave the People, & to make them pay 2s for every chimney, & 10s a year for every room they kept fire in; they should neither fish nor fowl; & many things besides, for ye future, not to be known or foreseen, to ye preiudice & ruine of the People, Things which I must beg leav to say, I know to be utterly untrue, & by conversing with him, know he designs as much ye contrary, ye general good & indulgence of ye people, as in him can possibly lye. And I must affirm that he has used that fair Deportment, that his enemies as wel as ye rest of the People wil say, he deserves highly to be respected, & no person that came to treat with him ever went away dissatisfied. And had ye Councel bin such as His Maty might reasonably expect, there had not bin any difference between him & the inhabitants,

who (as I have bin informed) do say, that if the Councel wil order them to agree with him they are ready to do it. The litleness of y^e^ objections y^e^ dissenters make to so clear a Title, & Grants so fully proved (as yo^r^ Lo^ps^ very wel know) & y^e^ inconstancy of their argumentacon in flying to & shifting the several pretended Titles (but showing none) as for y^e^ purpose, sometimes claiming from y^e^ Indians; then by a p^r^tended conquest (which was their defending themselves) against y^e^ Indians, & y^e^ like gives me occasion to think it nothing but interest, that makes them stand ont, and because they have given to one another great Tracts of land of M^r^ Mason's and have sold land to many persons without legal title, and do apprehend y^e^ purchasers, upon eviction or new agreement, wil come upon them for y^e^ purchase money. At present they have made a Law to confirm all Town grants, upon which I did (as my Duty obliges me) give my Opinion for y^e^ repealing thereof (at y^e^ time of amendment of several particular matters in their new Laws at y^e^ Gen Assembly as being repugnant to their Comiss^n^ by vertue whereof they make Laws, which excludes all but M^r^ Masons Right: but tho they have thought fit to repeal some; as (for instance) that no Law &c shal be imposed but such ashal be made by the Gen Assembly & approved by y^e^ Councel; and another for punishing with Death Rebellious children, y^t^ wil not obey y^e^ voice of their father, or y^e^ voice of y^r^ mother) Yet this confirmacon-Law stands, & is sent to receiv its Sentence more honorably.

The President named by His Ma^ty^ dyed y^e^ latter end of March & was an honest loyal Gentleman & stood for y^e^ Proprietors right, own'd him & purposed to take his Grants from him, He that now succeeds, is Richard Waldron Esq^r^ concerning whom yo^r^ Lo^ps^ wil receiv a more perfect character from M^r^ Mason who has taken several Depositions relating to him. There was a debate for y^e^ supplying y^e^ member of y^e^ Councel since y^e^ death of one (viz: y^e^ late President) but there is no entry ordered of w^t^ persons names shal be sent.

I must inform Yo^r^ Lo^ps^ that M^r^ Mason has forborn to sit, or act in public matters of y^e^ Councel, he being unsatisfied in y^e^ legality of their proceedings; y^e^ reasons himself wil offer to

yo^{r} Lo^{ps} The People do complain of great Taxes, & that it doth not appear how expended. I am.

May it please Yo^{r} Lo^{ps}

Yo^{r} Lo^{ps} most humble & most obedient Servant

RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN.

New-Hampshire May 16th 1681.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 48. PAGE 454.

(1681. *May* 31.)

[Seal] From the Councill of N: Hamp^{hs} To the Kings most Excellent Majesty

May it please yo^{r} Maj^{ty}

Wee have received by the hands of M^{r} Mason yo^{r} Royall letters & comands wherein we are required from time to time to render an account of all occurrences & transacons among us w^{ch} we are now applying our Selves wth all humility & fidelity to doe.

Upon the arivall of M^{r} Mason wth a Speciall order for admiting himselfe into the capacity of a Member & M^{r} Chamberlain of a Secretary to the Councell we Imediatly yielded our obedience thereunto Since w^{ch} time our President John Cutt Esq^{r} is deceased & Richard Waldern Esq^{r} late Deputy Presid^{t} is now Presid^{t} & Elias Stileman Esq^{r} is by him chosen Deputy according to direction in our Comission: Wee have also framed severall lawes & constitutions (A coppie whereof we herewth all send) wth out any repugnancy to, & in as great an Identity to & consonancy wth yo^{r} Maj^{tys} lawes as our Abillities would reach, & as we thought most Sutable to our Circumstances, in obedience to w^{ch} yo^{r} Maj^{ts} Subjects have heither to peaceably & to their good Satisfaction demeaned themselves, not doubting but if yo^{r} Maj^{ty} wth the advice of y^{r} most Hon^{ble} Privy Councell see meet to conferme them they

will through gods blessing attaine the ends proposed in yo^r Maj^tys Comission of keeping the people in a right understanding of & Submission to yo^r Maj^tys Royall Authority. the suppressing of vice & encouraging of vertue.

The great matter of difficulty now among us is referring to M^r. Masons pretensions to the propriety of the lands we possesse, some countenance to his clayme whereunto he hath gotten in yo^r Maj^tys Comission under the broad Seal. which we cannot but thinke has been by inderect meanes & untrue informations (in w^ch he abounds) obtained. Wee are informed y^t he has no Authentique Originall or Duplycate of any grant for the soyle, nor hath he in any measure attended the scope of such Grant (if any such had been made to him) viz. the peopling of the place & enlarging yo^r Maj^tys Dominions, both w^ch have been vigorously attended by the present Inhabitants. The vast expence of estate is mostly if not merely A pretence. An house was hired in this province but the disbursements laid out were chiefly in the Neighbouring Province of Meyn on the other side of the River, and for carrying on an Indian Trade in Laconia, in all w^ch his Grandfather was but a partner, however he would appeare amongst us as sole proprietor, That we have no other right but w^t is derived from the Massachusets by vertue of their Imaginary line he asserts, but it is another of his groundless Imaginations, for we were possest of the soyle long before the Massachusets medled w^th us, Indeed we at length desired them to Govern us, when Experience had taught us y^t by our Combinations whereinto we entred (the Originals of w^ch Signed by the Inhabitants are yet Extant) to prevent the confusion of Anarchy we could not govern ourselves, And being under their Goverm^t we used such methods for the alloting of lands to perticuler persons as they did, but never thought of deriving from them any Propriety to those lands w^ch under yo^r Maj^ty & Royall Predecessors we accounted our own before: Besides y^t our Articleing w^th them they tooke us under their Goverm^t will abundantly evidence upon what terms we stood in point of our lands.

Instead of a ffinall Expulsion by the Massachusets w^ch he alleadges, we can plentifully prove y^t the undertaking was Slighted & place wholly deserted both by Cap^t John Mason

& any Agents for him many yeares before ever the Masachusets were concerned therein or had extended their line so farr : Nor hath the carriage of Mr Mason since he came among us been at all dissonant from the false informations given against us, but such as wee are abundantly sattisfied yor Majtys wisdome will Judge very unbecoming his place & pretensions viz his amusing the poor people by threatenings, Insinuating into them by fair promises & ungrounded Intimations, much reflecting on the Councill, Imperiously requiring & comanding them as Proprietor (for so he stiles himselfe) to attend his pleasure, speaking & carrying slightly & contempteously of & to them, the ready way to teach the people A low esteem of yor Majtys Authority by & according to wch the Councill acts. His getting Severall names (& more names then hands for Sundry whose names are in his book doe utterly disclaym any assent of theirs thereunto) Some of wch are under age, others are servants & Apprentices, by wch he thinks to make A great Shew elsè where as he hath made A great confusion here, whereas in reality al the names he hath obtained (except some few yt have been frighted or deluded into they know not wt, divers of wch also upon better consideration have recanted) are such as if the quallity of the persons were known to yor Majty & Honble Privie Councell, they would be very little credit either to his cause or to him yt hath by such indirect means procured them, unto whom he hath likewise granted and laid out sundry improved lands & pastures where our timber & firewood growes wthout wch there is no possibility for our subsistance, utterly refusing to admit of any Applycation to the Councell whome yor Majty hath Comissionated to interpose. Other persons also yt are Strangers to us hath he allured to give in their names, promising to dispose of our lands to them, to the great prejudice of them yt are & long have been setled on the place. And further tels us and the people yt if we comply not wth him he will Imediatly returne for England & reassume his Goverm[t] of the place long Agone granted (as he saith) to his Ancestors (though of late modestly by himselfe delivered up to yor Majty) & then chuse his own Councill & proceed as he thinks meet, (however we cannot forget yt yor Majty tels us in our Comission that there was

never any Governm^t granted over this place till now) and he so carries it as if he had yo^r Maj^ty & Councill wholly at his Devotion & could doe w^th them w^t he pleaseth.

Hereupon the Inhabitants of the four towns feeling & forseeing the evil come & comeing upon them thought it their duty not to be wanting to themselves in y^e use of all lawfull meanes Especially such as yo^r Royall Comission hath directed them to, and hence have pettioned the Councell to interpose between M^r Mason & them, & humbly to address to yo^r Maj^ty for releif. In their petitions they Sadly Complaine of the disturbance they meet with from M^r Mason, the dangerous consequences whereof they dread (insomuch y^t we accounted our selves obliged to omit A declaration for the present keeping of the peace among the people lest further mischiefe should follow. A coppie of w^ch we have sent w^th other our acts & order, the vast expence of time and great trouble they have been put to the impossibility of living if M^r Mason obtain but y^t they must be constrained after they have worn out themselves w^th hard labour to get a poor living and spent their estates upon A wildernes (and a wildernes it had been to this day for any thing M^r Mason would have done towards its manuring for non would ever have sate down on it but in hopes of being freeholders) to remove where they may find A place (if at last they may find a place) where under yo^r Maj^ty protecon they may live, having no hopes of being able so much as to live under such Impositions as are inevitably under such a Proprietor. And these Subscribrs are the Generallity of the whole Province y^t are house holders, & men of any principles, port, or estate; besides that divers among them of whom M^r Mason (having w^th out their consent (as they say) set down their names) boasts as his clyents, have voluntarily subscribed the petition to y^e Councell therin professing y^t they se no way to prevent the utter ruin of themselves and prosperity if they comply w^th Mason And such is the affecting cry of yo^r Maj^ts poor distressed Subjects on this account as is enough to make both the eares of him that have it to tingle & they further tell us that all their hopes under god is in the goodnes, mercy & equity of yo^r Maj^ty whom they therefore desire us humbly to supplycate that they may have

liberty to speak for themselves not doubting but that they shall be found both Loyall Subjects, & under yo^r Maj^ty & by the authority of yo^r Royall predecessors true & lawfull Propriet^rs of what they Possesse And seing that (as they & wee understand) yo^r Maj^ty did not absolutely comand them to own M^r Mason as Proprietor but directed unto this way for releif that we shall not be accounted offenders for our slownes to become Tenants to any Subject A thing w^ch bears So il among us in A vast wildernes wheither our ffathers transported themselves & us in hopes of better things and where was room enough for Accommodation otherwise And whereas we are . . . med by yo^r Maj^ty to interpose between M^r Mason & the people & state the case w^th our Opinion thereupon, we are hnmbly of Opinion that M^r Mason hath rendered that Comand Impracticable; for till A case be Agitated & debated by the persons concerned, it cannot be stated, nor opinion given of it, w^ch M^r Mason utterly declines though we have often offered it, & y^t in obedience to our Comission, but could from time get no other answer from him save this, that he had nothing to doe to be concerned w^th Councill Town, or Society of men, but w^th each man in particular.

Wee are Jealous lest by our prolixity we may seem tedious, & are sensible how unable wee are to word things so as may be worthy of Yo^r Royall view, and therefore humbly crave pardon for any rudenes or unmeetnes of Expression, wherein we have not wittingly failed, nor are we Ignorant that complaints & accusations have been & may be carried to yo^r Maj^ty against us, w^ch hath been the lot of some of the best of men, as we find in holy writt, but it quiets us y^t we know our desire is to keep A conscience void of office towards God and man, and that we have to doe w^th A just & Gracious Prince y^t will condemn no man before he heares him, And by that time we have had the Liberty of A fair plea, fear not to vindicate our names & reputations from those unjust aspersions of disloyalty to yo^r Maj^ty or unrighteousness to others that may be cast upon us, And doe professe it to bee our Duty (and it is our practise) to give God & Cesar his due, to obay your Maj^ty and to pray for all that are in Authority over us, and prineiply for yo^r Maj^ty, for the lenghthening out of yo^r life & pros-

perity & that we may under the Shadow of yor Royall Protection live quiet & peaceable lives in all godliness & honesty. Subscribeing ourselves

Yor Royall Majtys most Loyall Subjects

Richard Waldern president
Elias Stileman dept prsdt
Richard Martyn
Wm Vaughan
Tho Daniel
John Gillman
Christopher Hussey
Samuell Dalton
Job Clements.

Portsmo in the Province of New Hampshire May 31th 1681

(Endorsed) May 31th 1681 From ye Councill of New Hampshire to the King. Recd ye 20 Sept 1681 Read 10 Novr 1681

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Pages 426–7.

(1681.)

A Narrative of the proceedings of the Councill of the Province of New Hampshire in New England. Upon recd of His Mats Comission

The Commission under the Great Seal for establishing his Mats authority in the said province being by Mr Randolph delivered unto John Cutt esqr appointed President of the Councill upon the 27th of Decemr 1679. The President forthwith Summoned the Severall persons named in the Commission to be of the Councill to hear it read which being done he required them by virtue of the said Commission to accept thereof and to administer him, the oaths of Allegiance and

Supremacy and the oath of a Counsellor that soe they might enter upon the administration of the affaires of the province But Richard Waldern and Richard Martin two of those named of the Councill said they would take time to consider thereof and perswaded the rest to doe the like.

The said Waldern and Joshua Moody the Minister of Portsmouth went to Boston, to consult some persons in that Government, how they should proceed in reference to his Majᵗˢ Commission and after some days being returned to portsmouth they Two togeather with Richard Martin did goe to the President and told him they were resolved not to owne the Commission and did earnestly importune the President to reject it. Waldern saying he would be hanged at his door before he would act by authority of that Commission. The President told them that he would give obedience to his Majᵗˢ Commands and advised them to doe the like the said Waldern Martin and Moody did by their Sollicitations prevaile with those other persons named of the Councell not to accept thereof Supposing by that means to compell the President to quitt the Commission believing he would take upon him to act singly Soe that the Twenty days time limited by his Majᵗʸ for publishing the Royall Commissio and their accepting of the Government were expired

Herenpon the President having advised with severall of the Principall and loyall persons of the province, did by a publick Declaration give notice to all the inhabitants that he did accept of his Majᵗˢ Commission and reqnired them to repair unto the Towne of Portsmouth upon a Day prefixed to hear the Commission read and to consult with him for carrying on the Government nntill his Majᵗˢ pleasure were known and commanded all persons in his Majᵗˢ name to forbeare giving any disturbance to the peace of the province as they would answer the contrary at their perill, the which Declaration was received with a generall joy and Satisfaction of the people.

Upon the proceedings of the president Waldern Martin and others sent to the Severall Ministers of the Province to advise with them what was to be done, Who meeting at Portsmouth in the house of Martin ffour days were Spent

in consultation, at last it was resolved, That they would accept of the commission and assume the Government, least the President should putt others in their places it being better for them to govern who had formerly been in Commission under the Massachusets Governm^t then for others of different principles to command them, And these reasons were sent unto Some of the Magistrates of Boston to Shew the necessity of their owning his Maj^ts authority and obeying his commands.

Then Waldern Martin and the rest went unto the President and declared unto him that they did accept of the Commission But withall told him That since his Ma^ty had allowed liberty of conscience to his protestant Subjects, and they being unsatisfied with the manner of taking the oaths in England, as repeating the words in the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy and Swearing upon the holy Bible to be needless ceremonies they thought it convenient to dispense therewith, and having heard the aforesaid oaths read unto them and holding up their hands declared them to be well taken.

The day after being the 21th January they make choise of Three more to be of the Councell Two whereof were in Commission while the Massachusets usurped the Government of the province, and Waldern gott himself to be elected Deputy President and continued Commander in cheif of the Militia a place he held formerly under the Massachusets.

The major part of the Councill being ill pleased with the former proceedings of that loyall Gent John Cutt esq^r President Since deceased whom they found too much addicted to his Maj^ts Service take an advantage of his illness and absence to make an order to limitt the President to a Single Vote and have ever Since acted without him.

Then the Councill issue out Summons for chosing of Deputies for the Generall Assembly, but withall publish an Order That none should presume to give their votes for choise of Deputies but Such as they Should nominate upon penalty of ffive pounds and in Townes of above Two hundred houses not above Twenty persons permitted to vote at the day of Election very many did demand their right and liberty to vote, but were denied, and threatened to be punished by

Waldern and others for contempt of authority in disobeying their commands So that the Deputies in effect are chosen by the Councell.

The Councill have declared themselves to have a Legislative power and that no Law shalbe of force but what is made by the Assembly and ratified by them.

They have declared themselves a Court of Appeals and have Denyed Appeals to his Majty and have threatened to punish Such as should appeall from them to his Majty contrary to the Express words of the Commission

They have made a Law to confirm the Laws of the Massachusets Colony and the Title to Lands derived from that authority.

They have made a Law that no Magistrate or Elder of a Church shall pay any Tax or Rate whatsoever, whereby the Councill and Deputies are freed from impositions the Inhabitants are rated at Will and doom some persons that are not worth 100lb being rated farr more than those who are worth 1000lb

They have raised Great Summs upon the inhabitants and it doth not appeare how expended, the only visible expence being in eating and drinking the Councill allways meeting in an Ordinary.

They ffined Capta Barefoot 10lb for accepting a Comission from Mr Randolph to be his Deputy Surveyour at Pascataway and committed him to prison untill paid Saying that all persons that were employed in Such business should be punished.

Upon complaint of great numbers of the inhabitants of the heavy Taxes laid upon them It was demanded of the Councill upon the 11th of March last an accompt in writing what moneys have been assessed levyed and collected Since the establishment of the present Government and how and for what expended that his Majty might be informed of the State and condition of the province, but it was positively denyed.

The Councill would have enforced on Oath of Secresy upon Mr Chamberlain his Majts Secretary of the Province, and Clerk of the Councill that he shonld not give an account to his Majts of their proceedings nor write any matters to Eng-

land but such as they should order, and for refusing hereof he was threatened to be turned out off the Councill, and hitherto have settled no Salary upon him and have appointed Two of themselves to be Recorders & Secretaires of the province, who share the profits and ffees between them thereby defrauding him from the Rights of the place.

Upon the whole matter it may cheifly be observed.

1. Most of the Councill did to their uttmost oppose his Maj^ts^ Royall Commission for setling the province

2. The Councill have not taken the oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy as the Commission and Law requires.

3. They have appointed the Deputies for the Assembly and would not Suffer the inhabitants to give their votes.

4. They have declared themselves a Court of Appeals and have Denyed Appeals to his Maj^ty^ contrary to the Commission.

5. They have made Severall Laws absolutly repugnant to the Laws of England, and derogatory to his Maj^ts^ Royall authority.

6. They have not given his Maj^ty^ an account of their proceedings nor transmitted their Laws although positively required to be done every Three months at least and have particularly ordered That the Laws for taxing the people, and freing themselves and their party shall not be Sent to his Maj^ty^

7. The Councill is overruled by Waldern Martin and Some others who doe deny his Maj^ts^ Sovereignty in the province, and upon Sundry occasions have uttered words of a dangerous and pernicious consequence.

All which wilbe made out upon Oath if yo^r^ Lordships shall think fitt to require it.

(Endorsed) Narrative of The Proceedings of New Hampshire.

Read y^e^ 6 Sept 1681. Read again 10^th^ Sept. 1681.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Page 456–7.

(1681.)

To the Right Hono^ble the Lords of his Maj^ts most Hono^ble privy Councel a Committee of Trade and Plantations.

The humble petition of Robert Mason Esq^r ag^tt y^e Councel of New-Hampshire. Showeth,

That his Maj^ty by his Commission under the Great Seal, bearing date the 18^th of Septm 1679. did constitute a President and Council for governing a part of the Province of New Hampshire in New England and of his Royall Goodness was most graciously pleased to take care of the concerns and interest of the pet^r and to declare the ancient and legall right and title of the pet^rs Ancesters to the said province by virtue of a Grant derived from his Maj^ts Royall Grandfather King James in the Eighteenth year of his reign out off the possession wherof he had been long kept by the Govern^t and Company of the Massachusets Bay. And his Maj^ty was further pleased to declare to the Inhabitants of the said province. That to prevent any unreasonable demands which might be made by the pet^r His Ma^ty. had obliged him under his hand and Seal, to remit all Arrears of rent unto the 24^th of June 1679. Nor molest any in their possession for the time to come, and make out titles to them and their Heyres for ever. Provided they will pay unto the pet^r and his heyres upon a fair agreement in Leiw of all Rents Sixpence in the pound, according to the just and true yearly value of all houses built by them and of all lands which haye been improved by them and that the residue doe remain unto the pet^r to be disposed off for his best advantage. And for the more Easy and quiet Settlement of his Estate, His Maj^ty did impower, and require the President and Councell to interpose and reconcile all differences if they can, that shall or may arise between the pet^r and the severall inhabitants and if they connot to Send such cases fairly and impartially stated to his Maj^ty that by the advice of his privy Councel His Maj^ty may determine therein according to Equity

But so it is may it please yo^r Lordships, That upon the

arrival of the pet^r^ in the said province in decemb last after Twenty years Solliciting his Maj^ty^ for releif in confidence of quietly enjoying his inheritance and reaping some benefit from the great Expences of his Ancestors, He was greatly opposed by the Councell most of whom having been in authority under the Massachusetts whilest they usurped a Jurisdiction in the province and had given Each other large tracts of the pet^rs^ lands, and sold great quantities to the Inhabitants at dear rates who instead of paying obedience to his Maj^ty^ Commands and doing right to the pet^r^, make use of his Maj^ts^ Commission only for private Ends against his Royal authority and at their first setting make a Law to Secure their Detension Usurpation and disposal of the pet^rs^ lands in these words To prevent contentiou and controversy that may arise among us, by reason of the late change of Government It is ordered by this Assembly, and by the authority therof, That all lands, Townships, Town grants with all other grants lying within the limits of this Province and all other rights and properties shall stand good, and are hereby confirmed to the Towns and persons concerned, in the same State and condition as they did before the late alteration By which Law the pet^r^ just right and title is wholly excluded And Severall of the Councel had the confidence to Say That neither His Maj^ty^ or the pet^r^ hnd any thing to doe in the province or right to any Land therein and urged there own late made Law in barr.

Nevertheless pet^r^ did by Severall Declarations, give the Inhabitants to understand his legal right & title derived from the Crown, the invalidity and illegality of their late Law and Town grants and that pursuant to His Maj^ts^ commands he was ready and willing to confirm the Lands they had improved with addition of more lands upon very reasonable terms, the which offer, the pet^r^ also made unto every one of the Councill Severally, by his Letters of 4^th^ ffebruary last he being resolved nothing should be wanting on his part towards a fair and Equitable 'agreement Hereupon the then president John Cntt esq^r^ desired a Grant for his lands and advised others to the same and expressed his dislike of the Councils proceedings so that in a short time above half the inhabitants of the province, and of the better sort came to the pet^r^ to

have the Lands confirmed and entred their names and lands for the passing of Deeds which as Soon as they could be writt were Sealed.

That Richard Waldern, Richard Martin, with others of the Councill and Joshua Moody a preacher did publickly excite the people not to come to any agreement, or to owne the petrs title Severall consults are held with some of the factious Magistrates of Boston, how to oppose the petr Seditious Sermons are preached and Scandalous Libels are scattered abroad, to amuse and distract the people by which means many were diverted from coming to the petr and some were opbraided, and others threatned fow owning his Title; and the Councill themselves did make it their bnsiness in the Severall Townes where they live, to goe from house to house to diswade the people from coming to any agreement Yet most of those who stood out, did say that if the Councill would order them to pay the Quitt Rents they would willingly doe it.

That after the death of the said president who was succeeded by Richard Waldern the Councill Summon the petrs Stewards to appear before them, take away their Deputations threaten to punish them for demanding his Quitt Rents and forbiding their Servants to fell his woods without licence first obtained (which the petr freely granted to all that asked it) And doe declare these actings of his Stewards to be a breach of the peace and high offenders and doe require them in his Majts name and at their perill to desist.

The petr to put an issue to these disputes and that a Speedy determination may be given in whom the right and title is, and that the inhabitants may not be held in Suspence or suffer prejudice by longer delays did Summon Richard Waldern Richard Martin and others, to appeare by themselves or Sufficient Attorneys within Three months before his Majts in Councill as the Sovereign and Sole Judge in this case, to Sett out their respective Titles to the lands they possess, or claim within the said province and unjnstly detain from the petr in default wherof he would humbly implore his Majtys justice for a finall judgment against them and in the mean time did desire the Councill and every of them to have a care not to make use of his Majts name for private ends against

his Royall authority nor to give any interruptions to the pet^{rs} in prosecution therof.

Hereupon Richard Waldern Richard Martin with some others of the Councill, issue out a Warrant for apprehending the pet^{r} in these words. To John Roberts Marshall of the prouince of New Hampshire You are hereby required in his Maj^{ts} name to apprehend the body of Robert Mason Esq^{r} and him forthwith to bring before the president and Councill if Sitting, if not, before the hono^{ble} Richard Waldern esq^{ir} President or the hono^{ble} Elias Stileman Deputy President, or any Two of the Councill to be disposed according to their best discretion, So that he may appear at the Councils next Sitting to give answer for his Usurpation over his Maj^{ts} authority here Established in Sitting up a Declaration in publick bearing date 2 of May 1681 therein Summoning in his owne name and case, the hono^{ble} president, with Severall of the Councill and other persons of quality to appear before our Sovereign Lord the King within Three months, and what else he shalbe then charged with hereof fail not at yo^{r} perill and this shalbe yo^{r} Sufficient Warrant Dated in Portsmouth 18th May 1681 And Richard Martin did say to the pet^{r} if the Councill could handsomly meett with him they would Stop his Voyage for England. And they did Sollicit the Master of the Ship not to receive him on board.

The pet^{r} therefore most humbly prays That yo^{r} Lordships wilbe pleased to consider of, and report these and other the informations and proceedings of the said Councill unto his Maj^{ty} all which he is ready to make out, and to move his Maj^{ty} that the aforesaid Law, and other their arbitrary and partial orders, be declared Null and void And that his Maj^{ty} wilbe pleased to declare according to a Report prepared by yo^{r} Lordships in July 1679 that all Grants Titles and Alienations of the said Lands made by or by authority derived from the Governor and Company of the Massachusets Bay be absolutely void and illegal as also to require and command the inhabitants to acknowledge and receive him as their true and lawfull proprietor under his Maj^{ty} And that the aforesaid persons who have been continual opposers of his Maj^{ts} Royall authority as well as the pet^{rs} lawfull rights, may be Summon-

ed to appeare before his Majᵗʸ in Councill to sett forth their respective Titles to the Lands they claim and detain from the petʳ And to command all persons who shall refuse or delay to agree with the petʳ upon the terms and conditions approved and appointed by His Majᵗʸ be inhibited from cutting or felling any wood Unless for their necessary firing untill his Majᵗʸ Shall have given his own Royall Determination in their particular cases And that his Majᵗʸ wilbe pleased to take some effectual means for the reinforcing his Royall Authority there, that the petʳ may not be any longer kept out of his inheritance by the contrivance and practices of evill minded men. And yoʳ petʳ shall pray.

(Endorsed) Peticon of Mʳ Mason agᵗ Councill of New hamps.

Read 10 Novʳ 1681.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 47.

[Seal] (Duplicate of what was formerly sent) At a Councel held at Portsmouth October yᵉ 4ᵗʰ 1682.

A new Commission from his Maᵗʸ produced by Edward Cranfield Esqʳ. Constituting him His Maᵗˢ Lieutenant Governour & Commander in chief of this His Province of New Hampshire, was read, & according to the direction in the said Commission, the said Edwᵈ Cranfield Esqʳ was by yᵉ Persons nominated & appointed therein to be of yᵉ Councel, sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, and He took yᵉ Oaths of Allegiance & Supremacy. And Robert Mason, Richard Waldron Thomas Daniel, William Vaughan, Richard Martin, John Gilman, Elias Stileman, Walter Barefoot & Richard Chamberlain Esqʳˢ, were all in like manner sworn And yᵉ old Comissⁿ was declared to be void in & by vertue of yᵉ said new Comisⁿ.

The old Seal of yᵉ Province having this Inscription Sigillum

Præsidentis et Cousilis de Provincia Novæ Hamptoniæ in Nova Anglia, was by y^e^ Governour demanded (as directed by the said Commiss^n^) & delivered up to him by the late President Richard Waldron Esq^r^, And a new one of Silver brought by the Govern^r^ having these words around it Sigillum Provinciæ Nostræ Novæ Hamptoniæ in Nova Anglia, was shown, & is to be kept & in custody of the Governour.

Agreed & Ordered by the Govern^r^ by & with y^e^ advice & consent of y^e^ Councel. That y^e^ following Proclamacon or Publication of y^e^ Hon^ble^ Edw^d^ Cranfield His being Constituted Govern^r^ (as abovesaid) be made in y^e^ ffour Towns in these words.

By the Govern^r^

Whereas His Most Excel^t^ Our Soveraign Lord King Charles y^e^ Sec^d^ Hath thought fit to make void His Royal Comiss^n^ of y^e^ 18^th^ Sept. 1679 & all y^e^ clauses matters and things therein contained; And hath by a New Comission or Patent under y^e^ Great Seal of Engl^d^ bearing date May y^e^ 9^th^ 1682, Constituted & appointed Me Edward Cranfield Esq^r^ His Lieuten^t^ Govern^r^ & Comander in chief of this His Province of New Hampshire; I do therefore according to his Ma^ts^ Command publish y^e^ same. And all the Inhabitants of y^e^ said Province are hereby required in His Ma^ts^ Name to take special notice thereof, & to give obedience thereto accordingly.

And all Officers Civil & Military, are to continue in, & discharge y^e^ Duty of y^r^ respective Offices & Places, til they shal receiv further Order therein.

Dated at Portsm this 4^th^ day of October 1682, in y^e^ 34^th^ year of His Ma^ts^ Raign (Directed to y^e^ Constables of each of y^e^ 4 Towns.)

The Counce adiorn'd to Octob^r^ 10^th^ following.

At y^e^ Meeting of y^e^ Govern^r^ & Councel at Portsm Octob^r^ 10^th^ Ao Dni 1682.

The Govern^r^ & those of y^e^ Councel were sworn upon y^e^ Book (as before) in the Oath for due execucon of their Trust & Administracon of Justice in their respective Places in this form following, taken from y^e^ old Comis^n^ none being particularly appointed by y^e^ new

You shall swear, wel & truly to Administer Justice to all His Ma^ts^ good Subiects inhabiting within y^e^ Province of New Hampshire under this Government; & also duly & faithfully to discharge & execute the Trust in you reposed, according to y^e^ best of yo^r^ knowledg. You shal spare no person for favour or affection, nor any person greev for hatred or ill will. So help you God.

. And (y^e^ Statute book being as yet wanting) y^e^ Govern^r^ & Councel subscribed y^e^ Test or abiuracon of Transubstantiacon in y^e^ Holy Sacrament of y^e^ Lords Supper, having said after y^e^ Clark of y^e^ Councel, as y^e^ form is, in these words.

I Edw^d^ Cranfield (so I Rob^t^ Mason &c) do declare, That I do beleev that there is not any Transubstantiacon in y^e^ Sacrament of y^e^ Lords Supper, or in y^e^ elements of bread & wine, at or after y^e^ consecracon thereof by any person whatsoever.

Ordered by y^e^ Govern^r^ in Councel, That y^e^ Secr & Cl: of y^e^ Councel have the Records books & Papers relating to y^e^ business of y^e^ Province, delivered to him; & that he have all due Perquisites pursuant to his Comision The Governour in Councel doth Order, That all Comissions from His Ma^ty^ and His Royal Highness, be entred in y^e^ Councel Book, & in y^e^ Secretaries Office Viz:

His Ma^ts^ Royall Commission impowering Edward Cranfield Esq^r^ His Lieuten^t^ Govern^r^ & Comander in chief of His Ma^ts^ Province of New Hampshire, bearing date May 9^th^ 1682.

His Royal Highness y^e^ Duke of York's Comission, made to y^e^ Governour, for the execucon of y^e^ Office of Vice-Admiral And His Comiss^ns^ for Judg Register & Marshal of y^e^ Admiralty, all bearing date June 29th 1682.

The Comission from His Ma^ty^ to William Blathwayt Esq^r^ constituting him Surveyo^r^ & Auditor General of all His Ma^ty^ Revenues in America bearing date May 19^th^ 1680, And y^e^ said William Blathwayts Grant of Deputacon to Rich^d^ Chamberlain Esq^r^ for this Province of N: Hampshire.

His Ma^ts^ Comission to Edward Randolph Esq^r^., appointing him Collector Surveyor & Searcher of His Ma^ts^ Customs in New Engl^d^ bearing date Octob^r^ 15^th^ 1681.

The Secret. & Clark of y^e^ Councel of N: Hampshire his Comission from His Ma^ty^ bearing date Sept. 30th 1680.

Ordered likewise by y^e^ Govern^r^ in Councel, That y^e^ Letters viz: That from y^e^ Right Hon^ble^ the Lords Commission^rs^ of y^e^ Treasury, relating to y^e^ Kings Revenues in America: And that from y^e^ Right Hon^ble^ y^e^ Lords of y^e^ Committee for Trade & Plantacons to y^e^ Secr & Cl of y^e^ Councel for Transmission of y^e^ Public Acts & affairs, having all bin read, with due obedience thereto inioned, be entred in y^e^ Councel Book & in y^e^ Secretaries Office

Rich^d^ Waldron & Rich^d^ Martin Esq^rs^ were by y^e^ Govern^r^ suspen^d^ from y^e^ Councel according to His Ma^ts^ Instructions under y^e^ Signet or Sign manual upon certain accusations & charges exhibited ag^t^ them.

Ordered by y^e^ Govern^r^ in Councel, That a Sumons or Warrant issue forth in His Ma^ts^ Name & agreeable with His Royal Comiss^n^ and be directed to y^e^ Constables of the four Towns respectively, for y^e^ election of Deputies for y^e^ General Assembly viz:

By the Governour

In His Ma^rs^ Name You are hereby required, with y^e^ soonest convenience to call together y^e^ ffreeholders of y^e^ Town of Portsm (so of y^e^ rest) for y^e^ chusing of Three persons (so Two for Excet^r^) of y^e^ same; such as shal be fitly qualified to be Deputies for y^e^ Gen Assembly. And y^e^ Three persons (so Two) so elected by y^e^ Maiority of Votes (as hath bin used) Shal make their personal appearance at M^r^ George Snell's house at Portsm on y^e^ second Tuesday in November next (being y^e^ 14^th^ Day thereof) by nine a clock in y^e^ forenoon, in order to making of such Laws & constitutions, as are agreeable to this place, & not repugnant to those of Engl^d^ according to His Ma^ts^ present Comision. And you shal return y^e^ names of the elected Deputies; & if any of them shal be absent from y^e^ Town meeting you shall give him notice of such his election. Hereof fail not. Dated at Portsm Octob^r^ 4^th^ 1682.

And you are also hereby required to administer y^e^ Oath of Allegiance to all His Ma^ty^ Subiects inhabiting within y^e^ Town aforesaid (Directed to y^e^ Constables)

Ordered, by reason of some opposition lately made to y^e^

Constables in levying y^e^ Rates, That a Warrant issue forth for y^e^ impowering them therein as follows.

By the Governour

WHEREAS HIS MA^TY^ by His Royal Comission bearing date y^e^ Ninth day of May, in y^e^ 34^th^ year of His Raign Hath bin pleased to continue y^e^ Taxes or Rates by y^e^ late Government already assessed & imposed upon y^e^ Inhabitants of this Province of New Hampshire, til y^e^ General Assembly shal have considered & agreed on y^e^ fittest ways for raising Taxes for defraying y^e^ charge of y^e^ Government: These are therefore to require you in His Ma^ty^ Name, wel & truly to do yo^r^ Duty in reference thereto & forthwith to collect & levy all & singular y^e^ Taxes or Rates w^ch^ are already assess'd according to the method and power prescribed & given you by y^e^ late Autority. Hereof fail you not at your peril. Dated at Portsm Oct 14^th^ 1682. (Directed to y^e^ Constables.)

Ordered by y^e^ Govern^r^ in Councel, That Capt^n^ Daniel & William Vaughan Esq^rs^ & of y^e^ Councel, take order for a convenient Meeting place for y^e^ Councel & Deputies of the Gen^r^ assembly in some private house in Portsm It being His Ma^ty^ Pleasure & Comand not to have any in Taverns & such like public places.

ELIAS STILEMAN Esq^r^ delivered up y^e^ Books of records & y^e^ papers on file Which by the Governours Order were received by the Secr & Cl: of y^e^ Councel according to a former Order.

A catalogue of which is hereunder written viz:

One Book of records bearing date 1640

One other Book of records dated 1658

One other Book containing Bils of sale & mortgages, Dated 1667.

One other Book of records dated 1674

Two Books of records of y^e^ Court of Associates, bearing date 1663, & 1675.

Edw^d^ Randolph & Mark Hunkins Case 1679

Records of Dover Court 1673

Records of Hampton quart^r^ Court 1681.

Records of Hampton qu: Court 1680

Records of Dover qu: Court 1681.

Records of Portsm qu : Court 1664
Records of Dover Court 1675
Records of Portsm Court 1680
Records of Portsm Court 1682.
Records of Portsm Court 1676
Old Records before Capt^{n} Stilemans time
Records of Portsm qu : Court 1666.
Records of Portsm qu : Court 1678
Records of Portsm Co^{t} of adiorm^{t} 1667
Records of Dov^{r} qu : Court 1663
Records of Dov^{r} qu : Court 1659
Records of Dov^{r} qu : Court 1661.
Records of Dov^{r} Co^{t} of adiornm^{t} 1671
Rec^{ds} of Portsm qu : Court 1672
Records of Dover qu : Court 1680
Records of y^{e} County Court 1679
Records of Portsm qu : Court 1670
Records of Dov^{r} Co^{t} of adiornmen^{t} 1677
Records of Portsm qu : Court 1668
Records of Portsm qu : Court 1662
Records of Dover qu : Court 1667
Records of Portsm qu : Court 1666
Records of Dover qu : Court 1665
Records of Portsm qu : Court 1674
Records of Dover qu : Court 1669.

The above written Records (excepting a few) are all y^{e} Records books & papers that concern y^{e} Public, in his hands : as attests Capt^{n} Stileman above said. And were by the Governo^{rs} Order rec$^{d.}$ by me Rich^{d} Chamberlain Secr & Cl : of the Councel

Ordered by y^{e} Govern$^{r.}$ That Rich^{d} Chamberlain Esq^{r} have y^{e} registring or recording of all Bils & Deeds of sale, mortgages & Wils (all which are hereby Ordered to be so recorded) as Perquisites & appertaining to his Office of Secr of y^{e} Province & Cl : of y^{e} Councel : As also, That he be Clark of all the Courts of Judicature held within y^{e} Province ; & have y^{e} entry of all Actions Appeals & Judgm^{ts} & the making of all process writs of attachm^{t} & other writs & execucons during

y^e^ pleasure of y^e^ Governour, & do all other acts relating to y^e^ sd Courts

Ordered by y^e^ Govern^r^ in Councel, That Rich^d^ Martin Esq^r^ & Capt^n^ Stileman give in their respective Acco^ts^ to be audited by Rich^d^ Chamberlain Esq^r^ viz. y^e^ sd Martin his Acco^ts^ of all monies raised since His Mats Royal Comiss^n^ of ye 18^th^ Sept. 1679 & Capt^n^ Stilemans Acco^t^ of y^e^ pouder money since y^t^ time.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Pages 473–9.

(1682. *October* 23.)

From M^r^ Cranfield to y^e^ Comm^tee^ Upon his Arrivall.

Portsmouth October y^e^ 23^th^ 1682

May it please yo^r^ Lordships

After six weeks and fiue days from Plimo^th^ on y^e^ first of October His Majest^ts^ Shipp the Lark Came to an anchor In Salem Harbour fifteene Leagues to y^e^ Southward of Piscattaqua the winde Takeing her Short whereupon I went Ouerland and got to Portsmouth on y^e^ Third Instant at night on y^e^ forth in the Morning I writ y^s^ ffollowing Letter to M^r^ Waldron the Sen^r^ Councell^r^ and the Rest of the Councill [*sic*] they being all Conueaned (Excepting Jo Clemments who is dead) haueing heard y^t^ I was Landed.

Gentlemen His Maj^ty^ haueing under his broadseall bareing date the ninth of May last past bin Graciously pleased to appoynte me his Leiu^t^ Gouern^r^ and Commander in Chiefe of this his Majest^s^ Province of New Hampshire by vertue

of which I am to Call togather at my Arriueall all those who are by his Majᵗˢ present Comission Constituted Councellors in Order to Publish with dew Sollemnitie His Royall Comision aforesᵈ Now to yᵉ Intent That all Obedience be giuen thereunto. I do hereby In his Majᵗˢ Name Reqʳ you Richᵈ Waldron Thomˢ Daniel Willᵐ Vaughan Richᵈ Martyn John Gilman Elias Stileman Walter Barefoote and Richard Chamberlayne Esqʳˢ To repaire forthwᵗʰ To the Dwelling house of George Snell, where I shall attend not onely to Discharge my dutie in these his Majes Comands but be Ready to Aduise wᵗʰ you in all other Matters which any wayes Relates to His Majᵗˢ Seruice and the good of his Subjects so I bid you heartely farewell and Subscribe myself Gentlemen

Your most Affectionate Seruant,

EDWARD CRANFIELD.

Before my lettʳ was deliuered Mr. Waldron sent his Sons & another person with him To invite me to yᵉ house where yᵉ greatest part of the Councill were met. After haueing made them acquainted wᵗʰ the Tenour of his Majestˢ Comission and the Rest of yᵉ Councill being come Togather I caused the Secretary of the Province to Read it Which being don I demanded that any fiue of Them would give me the Oath of Alleagience and Supremacy and Test at wᶜʰ Mʳ Waldron made a pause and said the old Councill desired first to be sattisfied how and by what Method the people were to be Governed whereupon I Replied His Majesty had by Commission directed and Taken Care for that and that in due time Consideracon should be had of what was Contained therein Telling them yᵉ ffirst Stepp that was To be made by his Majᵗˢ Comands was that any fiue of them should Sweare me, which if one of them refused to giue Obedience Too, I knew what I had to do, whereupon they Complied and gaue me the Oaths off Alleagience and Supremacie wᶜʰ Likewise I administred to them, but wanting yᵉ Stattute Booke could not Subscribe yᵉ Test, which was don the next meeteing, I ordered a Proclamation To be Issued out To signifie that his

Majes^{ty} had bin Graciously pleased to appoynte me his Lieu^{t} Governo^{r} &c^{a} And that all Officers in Authority should Act and do their douties in their Respectiue Offices, while New Comissions could be giuen out. And after hauein suspended M^{r} Waldron and Martyn as was directed by his Maje^{ts} Instructions I adjourned y^{e} Councill it being the time of gathering their Indien Corne while the tenth Instant, at which meeting these proceeding and ffolloweing Orders w^{ch} are here Inclosed. Haueing not had time to make my Obseruations so perticuler as are directed by those heads of Inquireies, which I receiued ffrom yo^{r} Lordship such as y^{e} short time of my being here would afford me to make.

I presume to Lay before you, ffirst as^{to} y^{e} Courts of Judicature onely The Councill hath determined all Judiciall matters both Civile and Crimenall and apeals

Secondly y^{e} number of the horse and ffoote are about four hundred and fifty whereof about Sixty horse but y^{e} most part of y^{e} ffoote are badly armed and Exercised.

Thirdly One Fort built of Tymber with eight Gunnes bad Extraordinary well sittuated upon an Neck of Land at y^{e} mouth of the Riuer Piscattaqua Nature haueing don so much that in y^{e} judgment of all persons the mouth of the River is Capable of beine ffortified at a smale Charge ffor all Shipps must of Necessitie Come within Musket Shott of New Hampshire side and Pistoll Shott To the prouince of Mayne where there is an Emenincee y^{t} giues great Advantage of y^{e} Sittuation A Regular ffortifycation and where y^{s} Riuer well Fortified, it would not onely Secure ye Inhabitants of N. Hampshire but those that are Settled in the Prouince of Mayne which were it added to this His Maj^{tys} Government, it would soone become very Considerable for not onely all the ffisherys belong to that province w^{ch} in breadth on the Sea is Thirty Leagues the Eastermoste bounds reaching To Saccadehok, being y^{e} mouth of Kennebeck Piscattaqua makeing y^{e} south bounds. The Navegable Riuers Therein Begining at Piscattaqua, are York Riuer Sacoe Winter Harbour Casco Bay where a Thousand Shipps may Ride Landlockt, there are Sundery other smale Rivers whereon Saw Mills are Standing but not Nauigable. The soyle is much better

There, Then any in N. England Southward of it, Alsoe it abounds wth Tymber both oke and pine w^{ch} N. Hampshire is much pilleged off.

Forthly The Neighbours are considerable both Indiens & ffrench in these Eastermost parts, both for Number and strength y^{e} ffrench Prohibit Trade wth us they haue a great Trade wth the Indiens for Beuo^{r}. ffthly The Armes y^{t} are most Usefull here by Reason of y^{e} woods are muskets of w^{ch} y^{e} Inhabetants are ill provided, there being no Amunition in the Province but w^{t} some private men haue and y^{t} Inconsiderable.

Sixthly The Province under my Gouerm^{t} is in Breadth but Seventeen miles, upon y^{e} Sea or in any Other part no port belonging to it but y^{e} River Piscattaqua, to w^{ch} y^{e} Boston^{rs} Claime. equall priviledges y^{e} Province of Mayne makeing one side of y^{e} River.

None of y^{e} Islands of Sholes paying Obedience to this Goverment, so y^{t} This Prouince hath not any one fishery belonging to it, some of them are under the Province of Mayne, w^{ch} is ten times more considerable then the Province of N. Hampshire in all Respects here being but four poor Townes, whereof Portsm^{o} y^{e} only place of Trade.

I hope yo^{r} Lordships will be pleased to Excuse me y^{t} I am not able to giue a more Large account of things haueing most of my Time bin taken up in Setling things y^{t} Relate to the Goverm^{t} Only shall add that I haue Intilligence from Boston that they were Allaramed at my Comeing that they did beleiue I had brought a Quo Warranto Against their Charter and that my Pattent had Comprehended y^{e} Province of Mayne knowing Their purchas was againste His May^{ties} will and pleasure w^{ch} if it was added would be off greate Advantage to His Maj^{ts} Government for by putting an easy rate on Smale Vessells y^{t} Come from Boston & other parts of their Governm^{t} to fetch boards pipestaues and other Tymber y^{e} Goverm^{t} willbe Easely Supported wthout burthening y^{e} Inhabitants of this Province who are So poor, are not able to pay their parracall dnties w^{ch} Cannot be done nnless the Province of Mayne Consent as well as Hampshire. The Riuer Piscattaqua running between both,

all which is most humbly submitted to your Lordships Wisdome so humbly beging Leaue to subscribe my Self

My Lords

Yo^{r} Lordships most humble and most

Obedient Seruant

EDWARD CRANFIELD

(Endorsed) 23 Octob 82 From M^{r} Cranfield to y^{e} Committee. Rec'd y^{e} 6 Jan 83 Read y^{e} 18 Inst. State of y^{e} province of Maine to be laid before y^{e} L^{ds}.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 48. PAGES 482–3.

Lre from M^{r} Cranfield to y^{e} Comm^{tee} Touching Waldern & Martin, &c. New Hampshire from Potsm^{o} Dec 1st 1682

May it please yo^{r} Lord^{ps}

I have formerly given yo^{r} Lord^{ps} an Acco^{t} of my Arrivall here, & of such Transactions as were worthy of your notice untill y^{e} Departure of y^{e} Last Ships: What hath since occured I humbly present to yo^{r} Lordships as followeth:

Concerning Maj^{r} Waldron & M^{r} Martin I appointed a time for the Examination of y^{t} matter giving seasonable Notice to M^{r} Mason to prepare Himself to make good His charge & Issued out Summons for y^{e} Convening of Witnesses in order thereunto some of whom appeared not, & those y^{t} did made out nothing But on the other hand y^{e} said Waldron & Martin offered to prove from his own words & writings Sundry things against y^{e} said Mason y^{t} were misbecoming touching His Maj^{tie} & His Authority & such as were not to be allowed, w^{ch} though I did not see cause to receive in y^{e} nature of a charge Having no instructions directing me thereunto yet thought meet to send a Copy of them to yo^{r} L^{d}ships, together with their particular Answer to each of those Articles Exhibited against them by M^{r} Mason & Randolph. Upon y^{e} whole, Having weighed & Considered all matters, I find y^{t} altho' there might have been some Heats of Spirit & unduenes of

Expression between Mr Mason & them while contending about property, yet nothing to render them guilty of such disloyalty as they were charged with; but Having Evidt demonstracon to ye contrary by their words & Actions I did upon yr 14th Novembr take off thier Suspention & restore them to yr Councill, finding them to be persons very usefull for his Majties service here.

In relation to Mr Mason He hath much misrepresented yr whole matter both as to ye place & people, the Province being nothing so Considerable, nor ye Inhabitants so Humour'd as He reports: There are but four small Townes, & those mch Impoverished by their Vast expences in ye Late Indian Warre, & severall Hundreds of pounds in Debt to this day on yt Accot. I find them very Loyall to His Majtie & respectfull to myselfe as coming from His Majtie & willing to doe wt is within their reach for ye upholding of ye Governmt, but no way capable of doing so mch as hath been pretended. And instead of being ready to own Mr Mason as their Proprietor they are very slow to admit of any person, except their Sovereign Lord the King to be their Lord Proprietor & However they might at first Complemt in yt matter few or none (so farre as I can Learn) are willing to Comply (some few Quakers, & such like, Excepted & those upon no other termes than upon ye Conditions of His recovering ye whole) but ye Generall desire of ye Province is for a determination of ye case by Law So yt I Humbly conceive Mr Mason hath taken wrong measures for his procedure He concluded upon ye Laying aside of Mr Waldron & Martin & discountenancing ye Minister of ye principall place in ye Province that He shd have frighted ye People into a Complyance wth him, but finds Himselfe mistaken: Whereas had He desired & obtained an order for a Tryall upon ye place He Had been in my Opinion one step nearer ye End of His busines than now He is. Hitherto He hath desired ye Summoning but of one person before me, who hath given in ye Reasons of His refusing Complyance wth His demands, a Copy of wch together wth ye Stating ye case & my opinion thereupon annexed, as His Majtie in His Commission Commands me I shall by the next Send to

yo^{r} Lordships Hereupon M^{r} Mason seeing y^{e} fixednes of the people in their way did by y^{e} Advice of M^{r} Chamberlaine press me to restraine y^{e} Cutting of wood, w^{ch} Had I done it had certainly been of ill Consequence; for without wood for firing & Timber for Merchandize y^{e} poor People must needs perish: Altho' I have been not fairly treated by M^{r} Mason & Chamberlaine for refusing to gratifie them, notwithstanding I have kept close to y^{e} methods prescrib'd me in His Maj^{ties} Commission relating to His Claim.

Had I yielded to such Violent Courses as they urged I should have greatly amaz'd disturb'd & p^{r}judied y^{e} people & no wayes promoted His Maj^{ties} Interest & Honour w^{ch} is so every way Superiour to y^{e} Satisfaction of any private person And indeed y^{e} people stick not to say y^{t} M^{r} Chamberlaine being so affected to M^{r} Masons Interest puts Him upon such unsafe & irregular Counsels w^{ch} they were ready to attribute to Maj^{r} Shapleigh, a Quaker, while He was alive, but he being dead it lies at y^{e} other's door; & they further object His Indigency wth some other Considerations of Him y^{t} they have w^{ch} makes them m^{ch} to lament y^{t} all their Records in Judiciall matters, their Wills, Bills of Sale, Titles to their Lands & other writings in w^{ch} they are so m^{ch} concern'd sh^{d} be in y^{e} Hands of one so devoted to their Antagonist, without any Security for y^{e} discharging of y^{t} office faithfully as He ought, w^{ch} Security He is also uncapable of giving, tho' they patiently Submit to His Maj^{ties} Right of Disposall in y^{t} matter, yet have desired me Humbly to recommend it to yo^{r} Lordships Consideration And I must needs say I find Him very uncapable of busines, either for drawing Orders or other work appurtaining to His Office whither out of Originall Inability want of Experience dejectednes through poverty or being deceiv'd in His Expectations of y^{e} profits of His place, or w^{t}ever else I say not w^{ch} makes me y^{e} more uneasy in y^{e} Discharge of my duty. I have Setled Him in His Office as Secretary & Clerke of y^{e} Inferiour Courts put all y^{e} Records into His Hands so y^{t} w^{t} fees there are (w^{ch} I think are not many) He receives: But He accounts Himselfe Hardly dealt wth if he have not y^{e} profits of y^{e} seale & of every Summons or Warrants all

w^ch^ amounts not to ten pounds p Annu. Whereas when any matter of Service to His Maj^tie^ is offered He Declines it, as for Instance The Office of Judge of y^e^ Admiralty Court, w^ch^ upon my directing a Commission to Him for y^e^ Constituting of, He refused whereby the Kings busines is Obstructed, y^e^ prosecuting y^e^ Acts of Navigation hindered & damage like to come to His Maj^ties^ Interest by y^t^ means untill a returne from His Royall Highness, who hath reserved to Himselfe y^e^ making a Judg for y^t^ Court, & if y^e^ methods of Governm^t^ be carryed on according to Instructions y^e^ Charge & Labour in writing will be little lesse than that of other His Maj^ties^ Plantations & y^e^ Incomes so inconsiderable y^t^ Kingsbridge is as well able to Support y^e^ Honour & Expence of a Governm^t^ as this Province. And if M^r^ Mason sh^d^ have his six pence p pound of all y^e^ Improv'd Lands, the whole (However He magnifyed a fifth part of the Rents & Fines) would not amount to One Hundred pounds p Annu But if y^e^ Province of Main were added to this Governm^t^ (y^e^ River of Pascataq equally belonging to them both) we might then put a Tax upon Boards, Staves & Timber y^t^ would support y^e^ same, However I shalbe chearfull under yo^r^ Lordships Comands for His Maj^ties^ Service during my Continuance here.

Touching Ecclesiasticall matters, the attempting to settle y^e^ way of y^e^ Church of England I perceive wilbe very grievous to y^e^ people, However M^r^ Mason asserted y^t^ their Inclinacons were m^ch^ y^t^ way. I have observed them to be very dilig^t^ & devout in attending on y^t^ mode of worship w^ch^ they have been brought up in, & hath been so long setled among them & seem to be very tenacious of it, & are very thankfull for His Maj^ties^ Gracious Indulgence in those matters.

The Gen^ll^ Assembly after three weekes sitting have desired a Recess for some time by reason of y^e^ Sharpness of y^e^ Season & shortnes of y^e^ dayes, by w^ch^ busines is m^ch^ retarded, nor were they able to sit above three, or at utmost four dayes in a Week. Some Lawes are passt, but sh^d^ I have awaited M^r^ Chamberlain's Transcription of them, I would not have given yo^r^ Lordships a sight of them by this Conveyance,

but by y^e^ next opportunity shall send them Authentique under y^e^ Seale as is directed.

Further I crave leave w^th^ Submission, to lay before yo^r^ Lordships y^t^ y^e^ Restriction upon Councill & Assembly & Courts of Judicature from meeting in Houses of Entertainm^t^ is not practicable here without great Inconveniences, as we have in this Session Experienced & shall further find when y^e^ Country round about comes into y^e^ Courts of Judicature Held in y^e^ Severall Townes of y^e^ Province, & therefore Humbly desire y^t^ we may be favoured in y^t^ point, as other His Maj^ties^ Plantations are, & y^t^ w^t^ hath customarily used to come in by Courts may be Imployed for defraying y^e^ Charges of said Courts while Sitting as it is in other places or else y^e^ Judges Justices & Jurors must meet & spend their time upon their own Charge w^ch^ Seems somew^t^ hard to them y^t^ have not Estates to bear it out.

I forget to adde y^t^ upon Arguing Cap^t^ Stileman's Case with M^r^ Mason y^e^ Old Record book of y^e^ Province was produced, wherein it appeared y^t^ in Cap^t^ Jn^o^ Mason's life time, y^e^ Inhabitants being wholy without Governm^t^ were forced to enter into a Combination to Govern themselves by His Maj^tyes^ Lawes as well as they could a Copy of w^ch^ I have herewith Sent; as also they petitioned y^e^ Massachusets to take them under their Governm^t^ when they found by Experience y^t^ they could not Govern themselves. So y^t^ y^e^ Massachusets never Exercised Authority over them, till desired by themselves: And as for Taxes, y^e^ people owne y^t^ y^e^ Massachusets have Expended Severall Thous^ds^ pounds for them in y^e^ Indian Warre, y^t^ they never had any Compensation for. I doe also find y^t^ y^e^ people upon a further Hearing will have many things to Say against M^r^ Mason's property w^ch^ they reserve for an Issue in Law Having no more at present to trouble your Lo^ps^ I subscribe myselfe

My Lords Your Lo^ps^ Most Humble & obed^t^ Serv^t^

EDW. CRANFIELD.

(Addressed) For y^e^ Right Hon^ble^ the Lords of the Committee for Forraign Plantations.

(Endorsed) New Hampshire 1. Dec. 1682. From M^r^ Cranfield to the Com^tes^ Rec^d^ y^e^ 23 Feb^ry^ Read y^e^ 27 Apr. 1683.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 47.

Portsm^{o} in New Hampshire

(1682. *December* 1.)

May it please yo^{r} Hono$^{r.}$

I have sent inclosed a Lre to y^{e} Right Hono^{ble} y^{e} Lords of y^{e} Comittee for Forraign Plantations, wherein I have given y^{e} true state of matters here so farre as my Observation in so short a time would advantage me to doe: together wth Copies of such Lawes as were made by y^{e} Generall Assembly, w^{ch} I had not opportunity to get transcribed by y^{e} Secretary & made Authentique by y^{e} seal, but shall doe it by y^{e} next Conveyance Also a declaration of M$^{r.}$ Chamberlaines declining before y^{e} Council y^{e} Office of Judge of y^{e} Admiralty Court wth ye Answers of M$^{r.}$ Waldron & Martin to y^{e} Charges of M$^{r.}$ Mason & Randolph. And I beg leave to give yo^{r} Hono^{r} an Acco^{t} of whatever hath been suggested by M$^{r.}$ Mason y^{t} Introducing y^{e} way of y^{e} Church of England will not be practicable here, as I have particularly by a Lre to each informed His Grace y^{e} L^{d} Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and y^{e} L^{d} B^{p} of London.

I wrot to yo^{r} Hono^{r} in my last, how necessary it would be y^{t} y^{e} Province of Meyn sh^{d} be added to this Governm^{t}: Here is a great want of Armes in y^{e} Province w^{ch} I hope yo^{r} Hono^{r} wilbe pleased to move for, a supply of 500 firelocks and 150 Cases of Pistols will put y^{e} Province into a Capacity to defend themselves against y^{e} Insolent Natives. When y^{e} Gen^{ll} Assembly sits w^{ch} wilbe about a month hence, I shall have further matter to present yo^{r} Hono^{r} wth this being all at present from

Yo^{r} Hono^{rs} most Humble & most obed^{t} serv^{t}

Edw Cranfield

(Addressed) ffor the Right honor^{ble} S^{r} Lyonell Jenkins principall Secretary of State to his Maj^{tey} Att Whitehall

(Endorsed) New Hampshire 1 Dec^{r} R. 13 Febr. Mr. Cranfield.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 47.

(1682. *Dec.* 30.)

Right Honorable.

By my Letters from Boston I gave yo^{r} Lordships an acco^{tt} that at my arrivall to this province I was kindly received and acknowledged Governour therof, and finding the Councill and other Inhabitants possessed of large tracts of lands claimed by M^{r} Mason and resolved to make the best defence they could, I did not at that time think it for his Maj^{ty} Service to make myself a party by appearing on M$^{r.}$ Masons behalf but deferred that to a decision at Law, and made it my business with all moderation in order to a quiett and peaceable settlement to compose the minds of the people. At the rising of the Assembly in November last I passd their Laws some wherof were then made in their favour & made them sensible I obliged them thereby they also seemed highly affected that his Maj^{ty} Notwithstanding severall complaints were offered by M$^{r.}$ Mason and M$^{r.}$ Randolph reflecting upon their ill management in Government had of his great clemency been pleased to continue them of his Councill in this province and often expressing their resolutions for the future to become obedient to his laws and Royall Commands upon which I was induced to believe they were in good earnest and to continue the present peace dismissed the charge brought here against M$^{r.}$ Waldern late president M$^{r.}$ Martin and others by M$^{r.}$ Mason being thereto obliged Strictly to attend the methods laid downe to me in his Maj^{ts} Commission and in my papers also upon that present State of affairs writt to yo^{r} Lordships in their ffavour

My Lords lett it not seem strange to yo^{r} Lordships that in so short a time the matters in this paper appears so different from my former discourses to yo^{r} Lordships from Boston, which in honour to his Maj^{ty} and vindication of my sincerity to his service I take the first opportunity to lay before yo^{r} Lordships as follows. All in the late Councill together with

many of the chief Inhabitants in this province are part of the Grand Combination made up of Church members of Congregational Assemblies throughout the Colonies in New England, and by that they are so strictly obliged that the interest or prejudice of any One if considerable affects and influences the whole party and thus it hath fallen out here.

About Aug^{t} last the president and Councill of this province admitted the Ketch George a Scotch Vessell sailed with Scotsmen belonging to one Jeffray a Scotsman a Church member here to enter and trade contrary to the 12th of the King about ffourteen days after my arrival M^{r} Randolph having advice hereof seized her and Cargo for his Maj^{ty} upon which I ordered her to be stopped and appointed a Court for a tryal where M^{r} Randolph appearing on his Maj^{ty} behalf insisted upon the breach of the Acts of trade and prayed condemnation therupon. But the Jury in which were ffour Church Members and leading men although nothing was offered in barr of Judgement find against the King and give Jeffray costs of Court against M^{r} Randolph upon this I have been obliged to take new measure's and in the ffirst place have turned Stileman Captain of the ffort a Church Member out off his Command for suffering the Ketch to pass the ffort before the tryall against my express order to the contrary, and I have directed M^{r} Randolph to prosecute with all vigour all persons concerned in contriving the escape and also to attaint the jury for bringing a false Verdict so that I am now upon this just occasion engaged to follow this matter as farr as Law and the integrity of Juries will admitt, and to lay aside persons whom I find declining in this so great a violation of Law & Justice. Upon my receiving his Maj^{ty} Commission for the Government of this province yo^{r} Lordships were of opinion that the irregular trade so often complained of by M^{r} Randolph in his papers to yo^{r} Lordships would be totally discouraged.

The sight of the Lark ffrigat in their harbour putt an awe upon them, but so long as their preachers exercise a countermanding power to his Maj^{ty} authority and oppose all persons and things which recive not a Sanction fro them I am in much doubt where to find honest and fitt persons enough in this

small Colony to administer Justice serve in Juries and execute the Several parts in Government. I cannot omitt to acquaint yo^r Lord^ps of one particular case lately practised in the Courts of this province A Gentleman brought his action upon a bond against a Churchmember, the case was so plain that the Jury found for the plaintiff but the Court would not admitt of that verdict, but gave damages against them thus their preachers Support their common Interest.

My Lords I have insisted the larger in this matter because I find it not in my power long to continue y^e good Government of this province unless it be given me in command by order from his Maj^ty and also from my Lord of London under whose Diocess the fforreign plantations are to remove all such their preachers who oppose and endeavour to disturb the peace of this Government which method wilbe necessary to be observed in the Settlement of the Bostoners Colony and also in the province of Main from which I can only expect tricks and trouble till annexed to this Government, they claiming the privilege of one-half of the River of Pascataway which divides the two provinces In the mean time I shall not be wanting with all chearfullness and fidelity to discharge the trust reposed in me by his Maj^ty and yo^r Lordships.

My Lords as I had finished this Letter the Jury in the case of the Ketch George having some dread on them of the ill consequence that might befall them by reason of their erroneous verditt against the King Petitioned me to admitt them to mend their verdict and it not being recorded I granted their desire whereupon they found for the King, and the vessell is now condemned though out of our possession I am humbly of opinion this will terrify succeeding Juries So as not to be infiuenced to adhere to the malignant party to goe against Law and evidence for the future, which were it not for fear of punishing their purses more then burdening their consciences they would not stick to doe. I am sorry to find the actions of these people so farr short of what they first professed and my Character of them to yo^r Lordships but it proceeds not out of any mutability in me but from themselves for want of that Loyalty they so much boasted of, they having been in a confederacy to carry the cause against the King.

Notwithstanding all which if I am countenanced by yo^{r} Lordships I doubt not to bring this people to reason and obedience to his Maj^{ty}

I am Righ$^{t.}$ hono^{ble}

New Hampshire 30 Decem 1682.

Yo$_{r}$ Lordships most obedient and most humble servant

Edw. Cranfield.

(Endorsed) New Hampshire 1682. 30 Dec R. 10 May. M$^{r.}$ Cranffield to y^{e} Lords Com^{ee} of Trade.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 47.

(1682)

May it please yo^{r} Hono^{r}

This Inclosed Peticon was brought to me by Capt^{n} ffranc^{s} Champenone in behalf of y^{e} Inhabitants of y^{e} Province of Mayn w^{ch} is humbly desired that yo^{r} Hono^{r} would be pleased so far to fauo^{r} them as to haue it read before his Maj^{ty} in Councill and in case His Maj^{ty} should so far Condesend as to grant their peticon the advantage of uniting y^{t} province to this his Maj^{ties} Goverment will proue in A Short Time so considerable that it will not be only a means to Suport y^{e} Hono^{r} of his Maj$^{ty's}$ Goverm^{t} but keepe the people in their dutie and Loyalty w^{ch} otherwise will be difficult to do in regard this smale Province is hedged in by the Boston^{rs} whose endouo^{rs} & designes I perceiue are to pvert & undermine this Settlement of His Maj^{ties} Goverm$^{t.}$, I haue taken a vew of y^{e} Condicon of y^{e} Inhabitants of y^{e} Province however it hath bin represent to His Maj$^{ty.}$ The true state & Condicon of them is very meane there being not ten men worth five hundred pounds each and not likely to Improue haueing no ffisheries nor Tymber considerable left to increase trade should M$^{r.}$ Mason dispossess the Towns of their unimproud lands it would be impossible for aboue four or five families to Subsist,

haueing no where else to ffeed their Cattle in Winter & Sumer, for their Maineteinence ariseth wholely thereby, their Tymber Trade being very much decayed. The Inhabitants most of them declare they must with-draw and quit the Province if M^r^ Mason will not accept an acknowledment for the Comons as wel as y^e^ improved lands, w^ch^ if every man were willing to pay in the four Towns the Six pence on y^e^ pound to M^r^ Mason it will not amount to above one hundred pounds p ann w^t^ euer he hath Suggested to himself to y^e^ contrary. The people are willing to contribute towards both, to y^e^ Support of his Maj^ties^ Goverm^t^ in this province, & to sattisfy any reasonable demands of M^r^ Mason Also very dutyfull in their Expressons and behaueour towards his Maj^ty^ and Goverm^t^ Contrary to my expectacons.

Yo^r^ Hono^r^ would do this province y^e^ greatest good Imaginable if y^u^ would be pleased to procure of his Maj^ty^ four hundred & fifty fire lock muskets & one hundred Case of pistols and one hundred Carbines w^th^out which the Province cannot be Safe against the Indiens who are well armed by y^e^ ffrench. which makes them here, of late very Insolant in these Eastern parts

May it please yo^r^ Hon^r^.

I have no more at present to Troble yo^r^ Hon^r^ w^th^all only to let you know that at the meeting of y^e^ Assembly I shall Endeuour to get such Laws past that may be Satisfactory to his Maj^ty^ and Suteable to the constitution of the people, in the mean time shall call y^e^ Treasure to an account for that little publicque monies which has bin raised Since his Maj^ti^s Commission y^e^ 18^th^ of Sepber 1679 w^ch^ account and take the Examinacon of Waldron and Martyns Charge as alsoe all other proceedings shall be Transmitted to yo^r^ Hon^rs^ and the Lords of his Maj^ties^ privy Councill appoynted Commitie &^a^

I am Yo^r^ Hon^rs^ most humble and most
Obedient Seruant
EDW. CRANFIELD

(Endorsed) New England 82. New Hampshire R. about Jan 82-3 M^r^ Cranfield

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 47.

(1682-3. *Jan.* 10.)

Right Honorable

May it please yo^{r} Lordships.

My last was from Boston where I spent time enough to pry into some of the Secrets of the ffaction, upon my dealing plainly with them, in reference to their affairs at Court, they told me that by the passions and precipitate counsels amongst them, they had highly and deservedly incurred his Maj^{ts} pleasure And that if a Quo Warranto should be brought against their Charter they would be at no further charge to make a defence but cast themselves at his Maj^{ts} feet and sue for pardon and willingly submitt to such Regulations as in his princely Wisedome should seem meet.

If his Maj^{ty} shall think fitt to send a Quo Warranto to M^{r} Randolph and shew the Goaernor Magistrates & General Court that in One hand and a Commission with a General pardon in the other hand I have good assurance from both parties the letters will have a kind reception, without putting his Maj^{ty} to any further charge or trouble, they will Swollow all that is in my Commission It is absolutely necessary that all the preachers are to be placed or displaced as the Governour shall think fitt ffor I find they have so great an influence upon the people and so apt to disturb the peace, that I shall not be able to Govern this small province without that power.

I must intreat yo^{r} Lordships favonr in having my Commission of Admiralty enlarged and to contain all the Maritime Coast from Kenebeck river in the province of Main to ffairfeild in Connecticut Colony the better to secure the Coast and present Interlopers, which come from prohibited ports, and that I be also impowered to Grant passes to all Ships that Sayle from these parts to secure them against the Algerins, and other Turks.

There is a Clause in my Commission for raising of taxes and impositions for Support of the Government, which I humbly intreat may be declared in these words, for Support

and maintenance of the Governour and Government because the Assembly would understand the words, only to imply for Maintaining the Government without having any relation to my Subsistence ffor I find these people very criticall in all words and expressions and are ready to take all advantages against the Kings prerogative as they have lately discovered themselves.

There are severall Scotsmen that inhabitt here and are great Interlopers and bring in quantities of goods underhand from Scotland. I desire M^r^ Attorney General his opinion upon the Act of the 12^th^ of the King ffor Encouraging and Increasing of Shipping and Navigation. Whether a Scotsman born can be permitted to inhabit and trade as a Merchant or ffactor they pretending a right therunto as being born within the Allegiance of Our Sovereign Lord the King, which I humbly conceive Scotsmen are not privileged by that Act to Exercise the trade or occupation of a Merchant or factor in his Maj^ts^ Plantations Since my arrival here a Scots Vessell was Seized by M^r^ Randolph and condemned & Sold for 120^lb^ of which M^r^ Randolph will give yo^r^ Lordships a particular account.

As to M^r^ Masons concerns he expected the people would have turned tenants to him at his first arrival but he now finds the perverse temper of many of them who are influenced by Waldern and Moody whom at my first coming I was so charitable to beleive they were better men then now I find them That without a tryall first had upon the place as hath been directed in his Maj^ts^ Letters to the Boston^rs^ which these his Stubborn Opposers doe depend upon, before his Maj^ty^ in Councill can give a finall Judgment against them, and all this is only to gain time I am therefore of opinion that an Order be directed to me to admitt of tryals between him and the Tertenants as in the Boston Colony and then they will come to his terms rather than to be a charge & trouble to defend a bad title, and answer his Appeals in England.

As to other matters relating to the Bostoners I suppose yo^r^ Lordships will have an Account from M^r^ Randolph who is well acquainted with the humour of the people and will give yo^r^ Lord^s^ the names of fitting persons to be putt into the

Commission as a Councill when his Majᵗʸ shall think fitt to reassume that Government Mʳ Randolph hath gone thro many difficulties and troubles in his imployment, but that wilbe soon over, if he have the same assistance in other places as I shall be able to give him when I have my Commission of Admiralty enlarged.

The Assembly is now Sitting and I much question whether I shalbe able to dispose them to make any Settlement for my Support, and to defray the Necessary charge of the Governmentᵗ. And therfore I judge it absolutely necessary that his Majᵗʸ impower myself and the Councill under his Signett and Sign Manuall to raise moneys by Customs Excise and otherways not exceeding One thousand pound p an and herein the people will acquise. I am My Lords Yoʳ Lordships

Most humble & obedient Servant

New Hampshire
10 January 1680.

EDW. CRANFIELD.

(Addressed) To the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Trade and Plantatons.

(Endorsed) New Hampshire, 10 ffebr R. 10 May. Mʳ Cranfield Duplicate of his Letter to the Lords Comᵉᵉ

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 47.

(1682–3. *Jan.* 23.)

Right Honorable

May it please yoʳ Lordships

In my last which went by way of Berbadoes I acquainted yoʳ Lordships, that I perceived such an ill Spiritt in the Assembly that I had no hopes of Disposing them to agree to any Laws that would be satisfactory to yoʳ Lordships. amongst

the many other proposals I made to them I recommended this inclosed Bill (it having passed the Councill for the raising a Revenue to Support the Government but all endeavours were rendered ineffectuall by the influence of the Ministers who would Suffer them to pass no Laws but such as were against the methods prescribed by his Majᵗˢ Commission and would have established Independancy not knowing where those growing evills might terminate I dissolved them upon the 20th Instant this Bill was Judged by all indifferent men to be the most equallest way for raising of money that could be thought of but since they have refused to doe their duty to his Maᵗʸ in that particular I shall with the consent of the Councill continue the Impositions that have been lately raised upon the Inhabitants as is directed by his Majᵗˢ Commission which will goe a good way towards the defraying the necessary charges of the Government as it will be now distributed: ffor as it hath been the constant Custome amongst the Bostoners not only to ease themselves in their Rates and to burthen and charge the poorer Sort of people, so they neuer failed to give plentifully to each other in authority which methods in proportion were carefully observed in this province, which wilbe now out of Doors here His Majᵗˢ Commission impowering me with the advice and consent of the Councell to dispose and issue out all moneys by my Warrant I shall take care it be done in the most Equall manner that can be which clause will be necessary to be incerted in the Commission when his Majᵗʸ shall think fitt to settle the Massachusets Government. The taxes now raised annually upon the people are high and unequall the ffaction will soon dispose the Assembly to raise a Revenue to defray the charge of the Government rather then have the old taxes continued unless they might have the division of the Surplusage as formerly. This being done and the preachers to be placed and displaced by the Governour I have an humble confidence those people wilbe brought to that duty and obedience as becomes good Subjects without putting his Majᵗʸ to any charge besides the Commission.

When I was in Boston at the request of the Magistrates I writt to my Lord Hide a Letter to introduce their Agents to his Lordship presuming at this time it might be of use to his

Maj^{ts} Service they being ordered to tender 2000^{lb} for a pardon though I was certain it would not be accepted yet it was a kind of pleading Guilty

I was sure his Lordship who well knew that the dissolution of that Government was of so great an importance to his Maj^{ts} concerns that One hundred thousand pounds would not make good the loss his Maj^{ty} should sustain in a few years were they tollerated therefore my Letter served only as intelligence how matters stood here, and what I writt in their favour was only in design to insinuate myself into their Counsells and I doe find they are all unwilling to be at any further expence in defence of their Charter, if a Quo Warranto should be brought against them knowing themselves to be notorious offenders therefore I dare assure yo^{r} Lordships if a Commission with a pardon come they will submitt to Such Regulations as his Maj^{ty} shall think fitt I have sent yo^{r} Lordships by a Letter of this date by way of Barbadoes, a duplicate of the Laws I have passed which if yo^{r} Lordships please to disallow of it may be a means of having better made for the future in the mean time I govern them by the Laws of England If a letter were writt to me that I might show these people Signifying his Maj^{ts} resenting their want of Duty, it might bring them into a better temper. They are easier to be imposed upon by their Teachers being illiterate then to be taught their duty to his Maj^{ty} but I make no doubt to overcome these difficulties if I may have a check upon their Ministers so as upon a Just occasion to remove them I am

New-hampshire My Lords Yo^{r} Lordships
23 January 1682. Most humble & obedient Servant
EDW CRANFIELD

By way of Maderas

(Addressed) To the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Trade and plantations.

(Endorsed) R. (received) 10 May.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Pages 492-3.

From Mr Cranfield to ye Commtee

Boston March ye 27th 1683.

Right Honble

By mine of the 20th February Last from the Province of New Hampshire, I humbly represented to your Lordps the occasion progress and as I then hoped the conclusion of the Insurrection made by Gouve and his party. But I have since found new trouble arising for soone after severall persons well wishers to Goves proceedings in a Riotous manner entered my dwelling house and remonstrated against severall things directed in my Commission as Mr Randolph who was present can informe your Lordps wherupon finding myselfe very uneasy and not seeing where these matters would end I sent Goue with a guard to Boston Gaole to be shipt of for England and made Capt Barefoot my Deputy Govr during my absence and the better to secure the peace of the prouince I putt out of the Councill Majr Walderne Mr Martine and Capt Gilman greate Sticklers for the Boston intrest * * * * * * and prefered Capn ffryer and Mr Elliot persons of good Estate to that Seruice and have here enclosed sent your Lordps the grounds and reasons of my proceedings with them.

I found Mr Moody and his party so troublesome that I belieued myselfe unsafe to continue longer amongst them till I had the continuance of a ffrigott and full instructions to reduce them to better understanding.

I am come to Boston where I find a great alteration in the mind's and conversation of the people. The Generall Court is now sitting and great endeavours are used by the ffaction to continue the Gouernmt in their hands and to that end they have summoned the Inhabitants of the Colony to meete in their severall Towns on the 13 instant to signe a Paper (a true copy wherof Mr Randolph is ready to present your Lordps) They reflected upon such persons who refused to sign as Enemies to their Govmt However upon my owne knowledge the most Eminent persons for Estate and some of

the considerable freemen did tottally decline to sett their hands to that Address and after all endeauours they were so putt to it for Subscriptions that they Solicited Strangers and servant Boyes to fill up their Number's. The settingafoot this Address hath raised snch annimosetys amongst the people that they are ready to mutinye.

This weeke I had an opportunity to conuerse with Mr Hincklye Governr and Mr Lathrop one of the Magistrates of New Plymouth Colony I find them weake men and very unfitt to be concerned in Goverm^{t}. Its true the Inhabitants are generally low in Estate. But much more unhappy wanting men of ability to direct the affaires of that Colony.

I shall not give your Lordps any further trouble referring your Lordps to Mr Randolph who has made it his sole business to inspect and understand the method's and proceedings of the severall Colonys and is able to give your Lordps a full and perfect relation of the present distraction which hee hath luckily occassioned in this Government.

Mr Orchard of this Towne hath attended the General Court and desired to make out the matter of fact laid downe in his Petition to his Majtie But that would not be granted hee prest me therupon to take the Affidauits of his Witnesses But I being out of my Gouerm^{t} refused to take cognisence of it so that unless he would bee at the charge to cary his Witnesses to England he is att present in no probability or hopes to recouer his cause against this Countrey.

I lately receiued a letter from the Deputy Gour of New Hampshire intimating that the Councill mett upon the 17, instant and according to Instructions prest that the Receiuers of all Publick money Since the 18 of September 1679 should bring in their seuerall Accounts to be Audited by Mr Blathwayts Deputy which they (being backt by Capn Vaughan one of the Councill refused to do under a pretence that such moneys was raised for the use of the Towns, and not for the Support of the Gouerm^{t} which indeed was a trick only to diuert and auoid the discouerye of their oppressions and indirect disposing therof. They also refuse to pay any mony into the Publick Treasury but take upon them to dispose of itt by the hands of their Severall Trustees, and not by my

Warrant as is also directed in the Said Instructions which I communicated to the Assembly to the intent that they might also examine the Accounts of moneys etz[a] raised and expended in the Province I finde they make itt their whole business to Canall at what euer is directed in his Maj[ties] Commission or Instructions.

My Lords. The Generall Court here hath been sitting this 7. weekes, the Principall matter that hath been under their consideration is whether they should give their Agents any further instructions relating to the Regulacon of their Gouernm[t] and deliuer up the Prouince of Maine to his Maj[tie] and am told by some of the Deputys that after many sharp debates they have carried itt in the Affirmatiue, which though Looks dutifull yet is only to gaine time for they have not repealed any one law, nor past one Act tending to his Maj[ties] Sattisfaction so that without compulsion his Maj[tie] may expect no due obedience to his Royall Commands, whateuer is pretended to the contrary,

I am My Lords Your Lord[ps]
Most Hum[ble] and most obedient Seru[t]
EDW. CRANFIELD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 48. PAGES 494–5.

(1682–3. *March.*)

From Cap[t] Barefoot to y[e] Comm[te].

Right Houn[rble]

It haueing pleased y[e] houn[rbl] Edward Cranfield Esq[r] Gouernor of this his Ma[ts] Prouince of New Hampshire to apoynt mee his Deputy during his Absence in Visiting the Neighbouring Collonies I humbly p[r]sume to lay before Your Lordships a breife State of y[e] Condition of this Province wherein I haue binn an inhabitant aboue fiue and twenty yeares during w[ch] time I have not onely made my obseruation upon y[e]

humors and Carriage of this people but by the meanes of some of my neare relations being married into y^e^ wealthiest familyes in this Country I haue bin throughly informed of the intregies and designes of the faction and malignant party who managed all publicke affaires here whilest this prouince was under y^e^ Mashethusets iurisdiction and very unwillingly submitted to a Change of Gouernment w^ch^ his Maj^ty^ by his Royall Commission hath established and although the Massathusets exercise noe authority in this prouince yet thay influence things as they please there being a strict Confederation between y^e^ ministers and Church Members of this prouince and those of y^e^ Massathusets Collony who Gouerne and sway y^e^ people as they please noe pope euer acted w^th^ greater Arrogance then these preachers who enflame the people to their fantastick humors and debauch them from theire duty and obedience to his Majesty and his Lawes and are euer stirring them up to disloyalty and intermedling in all Ciuill affaires and Censiuring all persons and actions that agree not with theire principles & peeuish humors these theire ill proceedings haue Giuen o^r^ houn^rble^ Governor much troble and disquiet in his Government they influensing the assembly that noe good bills could pass that had any respect for his Maj^etys^ houn^r^ and dignity and the good and ease of his Maj^etys^ subiects So that the Governor was necessitated to dissolve the assembly upon w^ch^ followed an insurrection raised by one of the cheefe of that assembly which if by the prudence and vigiloncy of his houn^r^ had not been timely suppressed might haue been of dangerous Consequence to this place wherein the preachers have been to busy and unles thes factious teachers are turn'd out of the prouince there will be disquiets here and without some visible force to keepe these people under it will be a very difficult if not an impossible thing to put in Execution his Maj^stys^ Commands or y^e^ Lawes of trade & navigation which by the Countenance of one of his Maiestys ships in this port would easily be effected this I thought my duty to lett your Lordships know and subscribe myselfe My Lords,

Y^r^ Most humble and faithfull Seruant

P^r^vince of New Hampshire
this March 1682–3

WALTER BAREFOOTE

(Addressed) for the Right Hon^rble The Lords of his Maiet^s priuy Councell apoynted a Committee for trade and fforeign plantations At Whitehall

(Endorsed) N. Hampshire March 1682-3 From Cap^t Barefoote to the Comitee Rec^d y^e 9^th June 1683 M^r Randolph's Dep^t Gov^r the Massuchusets Influence. The assembly dissolved Goves Insurrection

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NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Pages 522–523.

Lre from M^r Cranfield to y^e Comm^ttee.

Boston June the 19 1683

Right Hon^ble

This being the first oppertunity since M^r Randolphs Departure I thought my selfe bound in Duty to send duplicat^es of what went by him, I am sorry that I cannot giue assurance of my abillety to serue his Maj^tie in this Station Without putting him to the expence of a ffrigott att Least for three or fowre months while the people of New Hampshire are reduced to a better temper I haue made it my endeauours to quiett the Spiritts of those unmanagable creat^rs. But my condicent^ns are rendered ineffectuall by the influence of Moody their Teacher, Waldrene & three or fowre more who haue Long had the Dominion But were those people in the greatest Subjection and obedience to his Maj^tie that could bee expected, it would bee absolutely necessary for his Maj^tie to haue a ffrigott upon the Coast to preuent the Irregulare trade which the Bearer hereof M^r Barnard Randolph Deputy Collect^r comes home with fresh complaints against the Boston Goum^t of some I haue beene an eye Witness off, for upon a tryall upon the 8 instant with a Jersy man for the Breaches of the Acts of trade wherin hee was cast the Court would not admitt of the 14 of the Kinge, Whereupon hee appeald to the King and the Lord's of his Maj^ts Priuy Councell, in case the First Verdict should be allowed off. But the Court gaue a flatt denyall not-

withstanding hee offered Security to pay cost and charges They haue in another case denyed appeales to his Majtie Gour Broadstret did this day thrust Thaires wiffe out of his house and used her ill, because shee desired him to signefie to the Towne of Brantree that they were to send ouer an Authentick copy of the Deed and to giue notice to Sauage and Clapp. What plausible and faire promises of Regulacon their Agents may make at Whitehall I know not But their proceedings and practices here are meere contradictions euen of their owne Lawes, where it does not answere their intrest, I was so charitable to belieue since they past an act in the Last generall Court for regulating of trade that it should bee punctually kept it being obseruable they haue a greater regard to their owne Lawes then the Acts of Parliment, But when I came to heare the tryall I was so deceiued in my expectations that I found Dantforth the Judge and most of the Magistrates turned Aduocates against the King, useing such slight and saucy expressions as are not fitt to repeate, I could say much more but since Mr Barnard Randolph comes home shall referr your Lordps to him for a further relation in these matters. When the Charter shall bee made void it will bee necessary to desolue their University of Cambridge for from thence all the seuerall Colony's in New England are supplyed the people Lookeing upon their Teachers little Less then Apostles, it is incredible what an influence they haue ouer the Vulgar and do make it their business dayly to Excite and stirr them up to Rebellion being profest Enimies to the Kings Goumt and Church it is to bee feared this people will neuer bee reclaimed untill the Uneuersety of England supply these Colonys, the not nipping them in the budd may proue of great inconveniences; By takeing away their Uneversity (which will also be forfited with their (Charter) the Effect will cease, for all other waies will bee ineffectuall the fountaine being impure.

My Lord's I shall with all humility perseuere and waite while I heare from your Lordps But as things are circumstanced I am capable of doeing his Majtie but little Seruice for the Bostoners Principalls in matter of Goumt debauches all the Neighbouring Colonys I presume Mr Randolph has before this fully sattisfied your Lordps therewith. I haue

sent another exemplification of Goues tryall by Mr Randolph's Bror: who has beene so ill treated in the Execution of his place that hee is compelled to quitt the Kings seruice. What encouragement their Agents haue giuen them I know not But the ffaction are more insolent then they were before the London Ship arriued. But hauing writt so fully in my former letters both concerning this Colony and New Hampshr shall forbeare to inlarge any further

Right Honble I am

Your Lordps most humble and most obedient Seruant

EDW CRANFIELD

Lord's Comissrs for trade

(Addressed) To the Right Honbl the Lords of the Committee of Trade and foraigne Plantations Whitehall read 17th August 83.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 48. PAGES 574–5.

New Hampshire Novemb the 15th 1683.

From Mr Cranfield to ye Commtees touching Mr Mason's proceedings & desiring leave to go to Barbados.

May it please yor Lordps.

By Mr Wharton I have given yor Lordps an Account of all occurrences to that time, but since ye Arrival of a Ship from London, who brought Newes of Goves being pardoned, which has had an ill effect among these Disingenious People, as appeares by ye proseeution of Mr Masons concernes who has waited a twelvemonth wth patience for a compliance upon those conditions laid downe in his Mats Royal Comission, but none or very few accepting of those tearmes, he brought his Actions agst most of the Principals & obtained Judgmt agst Thirty or ffourty of them, since which they have had several Meetings & consultations & their result is, to oppose the Provost Marshal or such others as shall goe about to

serve the Executions on them, and upon the Serving of one, opposition was made by the People in the house, who threatned to kill & destroy with Gunpowder, Scalding water & red hot spits any that should endeavour to force the doores, so the Officers were forced to desist from Executing the Law at that time, wherupon Mr Mason desired the Posse Comitatus but I thought it not convenient, fearing it might bring blood & confusion among us being incited & Stir'd up by Mr Moody Major Waldron, & Capt Vaughan, the last of whom I have turn'd out from being of the Councell upon his indecent carriage & dangerous words spoken by him in whose room I have put Mr Randalph, Capt Daniel is since dead, the Councell now consisting but of Six, & who to recomend to fill that vacancy either for Loyalty & parts I cannot tell. I presume to give yor Lordships my most humble thanks for yor great goodness to me in procuring leave of his Majty for my going this winter to Barbados, but the Season continuing yet moderate, shall endeavour to attend his Majts Service in this Province having no more to trouble Yor Lordships with only beg leave to Subscribe my self.

May it please yor Lordps
Yor Lordps most humble and most obedient Servant.
Edw. Cranfield.

(Addressed) ffor the Right Honble the Lords of the Committee for Trade & fforraign Plantations in Whitehall.
Recd 29 Febry Read 11 June 84.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Pages 586–7.

New Hampshire, January 16th 1683. From Mr Cranfield to ye Commtee Touching ye Assembly.

May it please yor Lordps.

Since my last to yor Lordps. By the advice of the Councell, I called an Assembly, which convened on the 14th instant they being of opinion that time had given them oppertunity

to see y^e^ Errors & Omissions of the last Assembly, but instead of finding them answerable to Expectation they have refused to raise any mony to support the Hon^r^ of his Maj^ts^ Governm^t^ without giving any reason for it or to agree to any lawes, but what were repugnant to the laws of England, wherupon I disolved them without having one bill pass. Nor was it reasenable to expect they should agree to any being under Guardianship of Moody the Minister & Coll Waldron (whose Son was Speaker to both Assemblies) and all declared Enimies to Church and State therfore tis no wonder that both Assemblies have been so backward in Supporting the Hon^r^ of his Maj^ts^ Governm^t^ for notwithstanding the place of convention was remote from their habitations, they all went to advise & consult with them, they absolutely refused to pass this inclosed & other good Bills. The experience I have had in this small Governm^t^ plainly discovers no true obedience nor good can be expected upon y^e^ Regulation of the Massachusets Colony, if the Assembly men or other persons in publick trust doe consist of the Congregated Church Members the Ministers giving it as doctrine, that the Oath of Supremacy & all other Oaths that are not approved of by the Ministers & Elders of their Churches are unlawful in themselves, therfore tis my humble opinion, that it will be absolutely necessary to admit no person into any place of Trust, but such as take y^e^ Sacrament & are conformable to the Rites of the Church of England, for others will be so influenced by their Ministers, as well obstruct the good Settlement of this place, & I utterly dispair (as I writt in my former to yo^r^ Lordps) of any true duty & obedience paid to his Maj^ty^ untill their Colledge be supprest and their Ministers silenced, for they are not only Enimies to his Maj^ty^ & Government, but Christ himself, for of all the Inhabitants of this Province being about ffour Thousand in number, not above Three Hundred Christned by reason of their Parents not being Members of their Church. I have been this 16 Months perswading the Ministers to admitt all to the Sacrament & Baptisme, that were not vitious in their lives but could not prevaile upon them, therfore with advice of the Councell made this inclosed Order. Notwithstanding they were left in the

intire possession of their Churches & only required to administer both Sacraments, according to the Liturgie of y^e^ Church of England, to such as desired them, which they refuse to doe, & will understand Liberty of Conscience given in his Maj^ts^ Commission, not only to exempt them from giving the Sacrament according to the Book of Comon Prayer but make all the Inhabitants contribute to their Maintenance, althongh they refuse to give them the Sacrament & Christen their Children, if it be not absolutely enjoyned here, & in other colonies, that both Sacraments be administered to all persons that are duly qualified, according to the form of the Comon Prayer there will be perpetual dissentions, & a totall decay of the Christian Religion.

M^r^ Wyer one of the former Assembly went away privately from hence for England, having first collected a Sum of mony to carry on his own & Parties concerns there against M^r^ Mason, & I doe not at all wonder they should imploy him as being not only a violent man against M^r^ Masons interest, but one with several others that were privy to the Treason of Gove, but were too powerfull for me to cope with here, unless I had had Strength to countenance my proceedings. As for M^r^ Wyer I think the inclosed Affadavits will sufficiently make out his knowledge of the Conspiracy. There are Several other affadavits to make out, that Moody the Minister, Cap^t^ Vaughan & Martin were in Goves design, but none but Wyer coming for England I did not conceiv it necessary to trouble yo^r^ Lordps with those that concernes Moody, Vaughan, & Martin, but the matter that is sworne against them is this. That two days before Goves being in Armes, he had been with them & communicated his designe of taking the Governm^t^ out of my hands & to kill myselfe, M^r^ Mason & his two Sons, Cap^t^ Barefoot, M^r^ Chamberlain & all the other Rogues (as he term'd them) that were of the Church of England, and that he had assurance from all the Towns, that there would not be above 16 or 17 men that would not stand by him, & they would not meddle on any side whereupon Gove said they rejoyced at the good newes, as if they had been men risen from the dead. If Gove be examined upon this, & his consultation with Wyer, hewill confirme these words that he

declared at Dover, After this Cap^{t} Vaughan took him home to his house, where he lodged the night before he was in Arms, for this reason and making reflections upon his Maj^{ty} & Councill for bringing the Quo Warranto ags^{t}. the Bostoners & saying publickly in Councill, thas they had not deserved such a severe prosecution, & opposing all good Orders, that were for his Maj^{ts} honour I thought fitt to dismiss him the Councill.

When this Government was in the hands of Coll Waldron, M^{r} Wyer was one then in nomination to yo^{r} Lordps, & recomended by him to supply a vacancy of the Councill, he being a violent & Zealous man of their Party, therfore looked upon by them the fittest percon to be sent over to make some plausible complaints to yo^{r} Lordps about the prosecution of M^{r} Masons Title, whatever he may pretend these inclosed Papers will show M^{r} Masons patience & forbearence before he began a Suit with any of them, & the cautiousness of the Courts proceedings. Twas twelve months before any Suit was commenced & after Judgment obtained, (as will appear by this inclosed Declaration) finding they did not appeale he put it to their choise, either to have a hearing before his Maj^{ty} & Yo^{r} Lordps or come to a new Tryal in any of his Maj^{ts} Courts in Westminister Hall, which they declined, & by the advice of Moody & the ffaction of Boston (who have gott possession of a good part of this Province) have taken other measures, then what his Maj^{ts} Royal Commission doth direct. I doubt not but these inclosed Papers will satisfie yo^{r} Lordps that the Judical proceedings had in M^{r} Masons case, are no more to be excepted agst then his Title. I know not what Representations M^{r} Wyre may make, but it is my happiness, & all those that serve his Maj^{ty} under me, to stand and fall by yo^{r} Lordps Justice and ffavour.

I have received his Maj^{ts} Letter to pardon those that Judgment was respited agst and accordingly I have pardoned all but young Gove, and one of Wadleighs Sons who have carried themselves very indecently, as indeed has the whole Province, which is demonstrable by their choosing the same Assembly & going on in their old methods, these two I keep in Prison to terrifie the rest, for I find all favour & clemency

showed to these disingenious People, is abused and ill use made of it.

I have been so full in other matters in my former Letters, that I shall not trouble yo^r Lordps further at preseut only acquaint Yo^r Lordps that it is a good opportunity for the sending of Ministers for the four Townes, w^th an Order, that the Inhabitants shall pay what they paid to their other Ministers, who have left their Benefices, because they will not give to any the Sacrament & Baptisme according to the prescribed forme of the Book of Comon Prayer, and for their Encouragement some Spiritual promotion may be kept in Commendam, that after two or three years they may be releived, All which is most humbly submitted to yo^r Lordps wisedomes by May it please yo^r Lordps

Yo^r Lordps most humble and obedient Seruant

EEW. CRANFIELD.

(Addressed) To the Right Hon^ble the Lords the Committee for Trade &c.

(Endorsed) Rec^d May 13: 84 Read 11 June 84 &c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 47.

Boston June 19^th 1683.

Right Hon^ble

My Last Letter unto your Hon^r was by M^r Randolph Since whose Departure I have spent my time in the Colony on purpose to pry into the intregues and politicks of the Gomm^t the better to enable me to saue his Maj^tie by giueing an account of the disposition and carriage of the people among other things I haue obserued, That there can be no greater evill attend his Maj^tie affairs here, then those pernicious and Rebellious principles which flows from their Collige at Cambridge which they call their Uniuersity from whence all the

Townes both in this and the other Colonys are supplyed with ffactions and Seditions Preachers who stirr up the people to a dislike of his Maj^tie and his Goum^t and the Religion of the Church of England terming the Liturgy of our Church a precident of Superstition and picked out of the Popish Dunghill so that I am humbly of opinion this Country can neuer bee well settled or the people become good Subjects, till their Preachers bee reformed and that Colledge suppressed and the severall Churches supplyed with Learned and Orthodox Ministers from England as all other his Maj^tis Dominions in America are.

The Country growes very populous and if Longer left ungoverned or in that manner as now they are I feare it may bee of dangerous consequence to his Maj^ts concerns, in this Part of the World. What incouragement their Agents have had in England I know not but since the arrivall of the Last Ship from London these disloyall Magistrates are growne more insolent then before in abuseing his Maj^ty Officers in the Execution of their Office and no Justice can bee had of them the Judges and Magistrates openly upon the Bench being Advocates against the King and denying appeales to his Maj^tie So that M^r Randolphs Bro^r who was left here his Deputy not being able to serue his Maj^tie (as things now are managed here, being dayly affronted and abused as I have been an Eye Wittness off.) goes to England to make his complaints to your Hono^r and Lord's of the Treasury.

If the Boston Charter were made void and the Cheif of the ffaction called to answer in their owne persons for their misdemenors and their Teachers restrained from Seditious preaching it would give great encouragement to the Loyall Party, to shew themselues, who haue hetherto beene kept under and greatly oppressed and from all places of proffitt and trust.

Your Hon^r may be assured of this that if there Agents in Eng^d had power giuen them to agree to such regulacons as his Maj^tie should think fitt, yet such is the insincerity of those now in power that they would neuer keepe ffaith with his Maj^tie as is demonstrable by the proceedings in the Law they made in ffebruary last for the obseruation of Trade and Nauigation and doe now openly act against it, I doubt not but

your Hon^{r} hath been fully informed of these matters by M^{r} Randolph but myselfe haueing beene Wittness of these things I thought it my duty to giue your Hon^{r} an acc^{t} thereof.

I am this day returning to the Prouince of New Hampshire haueing finished the dispatches that goes by this ship, the people in that Prouince still continue in a Stubburne humour being influenced from hence, Upon the appearing of a ffrigott in their Port they may be brought into a Better temper though it should stay but a Short time they hauing a notion that his Maj^{tie} will be at no such expence which makes them so turbulent.

I humbly pray your Hon^{r} to procure an order that I may haue Leaue to goe for England or to some other of his Maj^{ty} plantations to stay for three or foure months if I find my self indisposed the next winter through the Sharpness of the Weather haueing some indisposition by the reason of the last Winter this cold climate not agreeing with my thinn constetution which will be a greate addition to your former fauours and shall euer bee acknowledged by.

Your Hon^{rs} most humble and most
obedient Seruant
EDW. CRANFIELD.

S^{r} Ly Jenkins

(Addressed) To the Right Hon^{ble} S^{r} Lyonell Jenkinns his Maj^{tis} Princip^{l} Secry of State Whitehall.

(Endorsed) M^{r} Cranfield from Boston 19th June 1683. to M^{r} Sec^{ry} Jenkins Read to y^{e} Lords 17th August 1683.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 47.

Portsmouth in New England ffebruary the 20th 1683.

Right Hon^{ble}

I send your Hon^{r} upon the Ship Richard of Boston under M^{r} Randolphs care Edwin Goue an Assembly man who serued

for the Towne of Hampton One whom this Countrey has condemned to dye for raiseing a Rebellion in this Prouince as appears by the Account of his Tryall, signed by Majr Walderne then Judge of the Court. I intended his Execution upon the place for terrour to the whole party who are still mutinous if my Commission would have warranted it besides him nine other persons were taken, and upon tryall were conuict. But their condemnation is respited haueing taken sufficient security for their appearence their being no Goal in the Prouince fitt to secure them till his Majts pleasure bee knowne therein. And as to Goue I cannot with safety to myselfe or the peace of the Country keep him longer in Custody for besides the greate and dayly charge of Guard's upon him, I haue cause to feare the Souldiers in time may bee remiss or ouerpowered and so Goue sett att Liberty Besides by my Commission I am directed to send Rebells to England, where if Goue Escape the Sentence of the Law there is an end of his Majty business in New England.

I was soone made sensible the Lark ffrigott which brought me ouer to this Prouince was gon to Sea, for att the second meeting of the Assembly in January Last they begann to dispute my Commission and power, I Recomended to them seuerall good bills agreed upon first by their Councill but instead of passing them, they offered bills repugnant to the Laws of England which I rejected & finding them tryfling away the time in makeing of partys, I was necessitated to desolue them.

I took a Journey to Boston and other places in that Colony makeing it my business to feele their temper, I found amongst them a preuailing faction against his Majtis Interest whatener for present turne may bee pretended and upon good ground's belieue that should his Royall Highness surnieve his Majtie Such is their Generall Auersion incouraged and buoyed up by the Nonconformst Party in England that at once they will fall off from their Allegiance to the Crowne it is therfore uery necessary that the whole Country be brought to a through Regulation being allarmed by the Quo Warrto brought against their Charter, Its also eqnally necessary that his Majtie Send a ffrigott, to attend till such a Regulation bee

compleated by putting the Goum^t^ together with the Militia, Castles and fforts into hands of Loyall and Honest Gent^n^ and the ffaction made incapable euer after of altering or Disturbing that Goum^t^

I heare its designed to petition his Maj^tie^ for Gones life and that to bee managed by the messeng^rs^ from Boston, if so t'will further appeare to me that Gone had incouragement from thence, haueing beene jnst before the Session of our Assembly att Boston, and I cannot but obserue to your Hon^rs^ that Maj^r^ Pike one of the Majistrates and of the ffaction in Boston Goum^t^ came to me the night before Gones tryall, with seuerall Depositions to Certefie that Goue was a distracted màn hopeing by that means to auoid his prosecution.

The Ministers in New England are generally more absolute and independent in Practize then in their Principalls they intermedle in all matters of Goum^t^. The People are stirred up and composed according as they are influenced by the Teachers. I found some of them scrupling to preach upon the 30: January which by Proclamation I haue ordered Annually to bee obserued in this Collony. I did also propose to the Ministers as an Essentiall part of their Office the Baptizing of Children and administering the Sacrament which Goue att his Tryall did object against as a high crime and innouation, I am forced to keepe the Militia in Arms till Goue bee Shipt off, and shall endeauour to keepe his Maj^ties^ Peace, But I make it my humble request to his Maj^tie^ that M^r^ Randolph who understands well his Maj^ty^ interest, and the humour of the People and hath beene usefull to me since my arriuall may bee dispatcht back hither with full instructions and the countenance of a ffrigott, to attend orders otherwise I can promise to his Maj^tie^ but little Success in the matters I haue in charge.

M^r^ Randolph hath been uery Diligent and made five Journy's in the Exstremety of weather from Boston abone 70 miles distance from hence, and now being order'd to attend att Whitehall, takes npon him the trouble and charge of Gones transport, which I could by no means propose to bee aduanced to him, out of the Stock of this Prouince in regard of the exstryordinary expence occasioned to the inhabitants

by Goues insurection Neither shall I adventure to call another Assembly till I heare effectually from England. I therfore intreat that the charges of Goues passage of others that attend him may bee allowed to Mr Randolph haueing passed my word that the Master, shall be paid att his arriuall in England with the presentment of my most humble duty,

I am Rt Honble

Your Most humble and obedient Seruant

EDW. CRANFIELD

(Addressed) To the Right Honble Sr Lyonell Jenkins His Majtis Principall Secr of State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. VOL. 48. PAGES 608–9.

From Mr Cranfield to ye Commtee.

New Hampshire 14th May 1684.

May it Please yor Ldshpps.

Since my last to yor Lodshpps by way of Barbados the Indians to the Eastward in the Prouince of Mayne haue bin uery disorderly and giuen out threatning Speeches that they intend to kill the English and burn their houses wch occassioned great feares in Our and the Neighbouring Colonys that they would make a Warr upon us and them again as will appear by these inclosed Letters. Whereupon I writt to the Gouernors of the Severall Colonys to desire them that they would send to the principal Leaders of the Indians wch are called Sagamores to know the reason of their giuing out such threatning speeches and withall to desire them that if the English had done them any wrong they should giue ym all due Sattisfaction and to use all possible wayes to preserue Amity and peace wth them wch I hope hath bin done in the other Colonys as well as our own for we haue a right and good understanding wth the Indians inhabiting amoung us. Notwithstanding wch the Gouerment of the Massatheusetts and myselfe and Counceil did think fitt to Solicitt Coll Dun-

gan for the assistance of the Moquans and some of the Sutherne Indians (they being best acquainted w^th^ their sculking way of fighting and always hauing War w^th^ them) in case of a War M^r^ Dudley and M^r^ Shrimpton being sent by the Boston^rs^ I went my selfe to Solicitt that affaire where I found a ready complyance from Coll Dungan to what was dissired in order to the preseruation of his Maj^ty^ Subiects in case they fall upon us, but I hope all will blow ouer and a peace continue, and altho it behoues all the Colonys to dissire peace. yet more concernes us to pray for it not hauing two pence in the Treasury nor one farthing giuen since my arriuall notwithstanding I haue earnestly prest it in two Assemblys that the Honor of His Ma^ts^ Gouerment might be Supported but by the influence of M^r^ Moody Vaughan Waldron and Elliott whome I lately recomended to yo^r^ Ldsh^pps^ as a fitt person to Serue his Ma^tie^ but was much mistaken as I was of some others whose outside I only saw when I first came here itt being their way to use arts to insinuate themselues only to gett a better oppertunity to discompose his Ma^ty^ Seruice therfore was necessitated to suspend him whilst yo^r^ Ldsh^pps^ pleasure is known in itt he not only discouering the Secrets of the Council but disturbing the proceedings thereof especially in matters of Nauigation he being a great owner of Shipps. These reasons w^th^ the Aduice of the Councell necessitated me to suspend him, and doe recomend to yo^r^ Ldsh^pps^ for confirmation M^r^ Francis Champernoon and M^r^ James Sherlock M^r^ fryer being gone to liue in the other Prouince the number doth not exceed Seuen.

May itt Please yo^r^ Ldsh^pps^ I haue in my last bin soe large touching the misdemeanors of the Ministers and their adhearents that I shall forbeare adding much on that subject.

But cannot omitt giuing yo^r^ Ldsh^pps^ an accompt of what an insolent speech was made by M^r^ Mather the Minister of the North Church in Boston and M^r^ Nowell one of the Magistrates against his Ma^tie^ Graciouse Declara'ion sent here concerning the Co Warranto att a Towne meeting telling the people that their Inheritence that God had giuen them was like to be taken away as Naboth Viniard was, and excited them to take arms to defend itt putting them in mind that Dauid chose

when he had Sinned rather to fall in the hands of God then man. Also that a Minister neare Boston on the 20th of the last month in the afternoone declared that Hugh Peeters was unlawfully putt to death and died a Martyr the same Spiritt remayning amongst the People of our Prouince there being lately affidanits of Speeches that are ginen out, that the King knows nothing of Mr Masons and my coming hither, but were sent by the Duke of Yorke and called Mr Mason and myselfe Doggs and Rouges for acting by such a power. Such virulent and malicious Speeches of the Ministers poyson the Ignorant people and while they are suffred to preach no true Alleigiance will be found in these parts.

May itt please yor Ldshpps Mr Randolphs Brother whom he left his Deputy is dead great quantitys of Canary Wine and french comoditys being more plentifull in Boston then ener as obserued by myselfe in my returne from New Yorke itt is aboslutely necessary for his Mats seruice to haue that vacancy Supplyed.

May itt Please yor Ldshpps itt is my humble opinion that the Church of England be Established and these Silenced and the mayntenance upon the regulation both of Officers and Ministers, wholy to depend upon his Matie which can be no better wayes done, without burthening the Crowne then by contineuing the Taxes Customs Excise and other Impositions wch they haue made.

I doe confidently assure yor Ldshpps itt will be a worke of great tyme before they be brought to it by Assemblys there is such a canker amoungst the generality of the people. These considerations I must referr to yor Ldshpps wisdome and wholy thro my Selfe att yor feet for yor pardon for all presumtions itt proceedings from a Sincere hart to his Mats Seauice and my Duty to yor Ldshpps soe beg leaue to Subscribe my Selfe May it Please yor Lordshipps

Yor Ldshpps most humble and obedient Seruant

EDW. CRANFIELD.

(Addressed) To the Right Honble the Lords of the Committee for Trade and foreign Plantations, Att Whitehall.

Recd ye 13 Aug 84 Read 29 Nov. 84 &c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Pages 610–11.

Lre from Mr Cranfield to Sr Leelin Jenkins.

New Hampshire 14th May 1684.

May it Please yor Honr

I haue receiued yor Honrs Packet, wth the Draught of the Jamaca Act for the restraining of Pirats and Priuateers these and all other his Mats Royall Commands, shall be carefully obserued on my part: Piracy is a crime so odionse that the offenders are not to be admitted to the benefit of their Clergy, and where it is attended wth murder its most detestable and ought to haue the greatest punishmeut inflicted. I wish some in Boston that are in Authority hane not to much onerlookt the Punishment of diuers Priuateers who haue lately frequented that Port are Suspected to be guilty of both, for I haue bin told, the Priuateer that made Depredation upon the Spaniards at Lauerdecreuz were so cruell and Barberouse to seuerall Women and Inocent Children, as to put them upon an Island where they lett them Starne because their Husbands and fathers would not ransome them, who indeed were not able of wch they boasted and gloryed at Boston as I was informed by Mr Stephen Wesendouke a Wine Cooper who told me he heard Seuerall Priuateers publickly discourse of their Aduentures and manner of crueltyes done to the Spaniard lately.

The inclosed (to the Right Honble the Lords of the Committee) is an accompt of what hath passed since my last; under yor Honors couer by way of Barbados the Ship being said to be ready to saile from Boston hane not tyme to enlarge only to let yor Honr know it is reported here that Mr Dudley Mr Browne and Mr Gidney late Magistrates are left out this last Election for their being Loyaler than the rest. and Mr Stonghton and Majr Saltistone refused to act notwithstanding they were chosen.

I am in all duty Yor Honrs
Most obedient and most humble Seruant
Edw. Cranfield.

Unless yo^r Hon^rs fauour and the Lords of the Committee is Showne to me in some other Imployment I am absolutely ruin'd for in the discharge of my Duty in this Gourment I haue expended all the money I sould my place for att Whitehall, which is all that I had in the World.

(Addressed) To the Right Hon^ble S^r Lionel Jenkins one of His Ma^ty Principall Secretaryes of State. At Whitehall.

R. 12 Aug^t Presented 30 Sept.: 84.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PAPERS. Vol. 48. Pages 640–41.

From M^r Cranfield to ye Comm^tee

New Hampshire Jan^ry 6^th 1684.

May itt please yo^r Ldsh^ps

Since my last to yo^r Ldsh^ps here are higher and greater comotions and disturbacces comitted in this Prouince and greater insolency's and affronts Offered to my Selfe and His Ma^ts Officers then euer hath been since my coming to the Gouerm^t as will appear by the inclosed affidauits. And haue bin stirred up by Letters from Nathaniell Wear and improued here by Waldron, Gilman, and Vaughan who is lately gone for England to make further complaints a Councel hauing been frequently held by some of the aboue-named persons att Major Pikes A Magistrate of the Massathusetts Colony bordering upon this Prouince to w^ch place all the illmen dayly resort for aduice from hence many of the *Towne of Hampton and Exeter haue signed a Paper to submit to nothing but what they themselues shall Judg to be Law* w^ch yet I cannot get a sight of. And altho they doe by their Petitions and their Agents giue great assurances att Whitehall of their Loyalty Duty and affections to His Ma^ts Person and Goverment, they doe at the same tyme here beat and abuse His Ma^ts Justices of Peace and Marshalls to such a degree that

they are afraid to execute their office and for that reason seuerall haue flung up their Comissions. I haue preuailed w^th^ M^r^ Robert Wadleigh wo was lately before yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ to accept of a Comission for the Peace, and also called him into the Council the number being under Seauen he hauing shewed himselfe since his returne from England well affected to His Ma^ty^ Seruice therefore do presume to recomend him to yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ fauor.

My Lords I haue troubled yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ eares w^th^ so many complaints of this kind that I shall forbear mentioning any other perticulars.

I esteeme it the greatest happiness that euer I had in my life that yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ haue giuen me an oppertunity to remoue from these unreasonable people, and the rather that yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ and the World may see itt is those things injoyed in His Ma^ts^ Comission they cauil at, and not my Person, and time will show that no man shall be acceptable to them that putts His Ma^ty^ Comands in Execution.

The order of lycence for my remoue coming soe late that all the Shipps belonging to this Riuer that use the West India Trade are departed hence, but I hope in a Short time to get a passage from Boston for Barbadoes or Jamaca, where I shall be ready to receiue yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ further Comands, but I humbly beseech yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ not to order my return to these parts, for I haue neither health nor those happy Ability's to serue His Ma^ty^ here soe well as the necessity of his affaires at this Juncture of tyme doth require, all w^ch^ is most humbley Submitted to yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ wisdome and goodness to dispose of m^e^ as yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ shall think fitt I am in all humilty

May itt please Yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^
Yo^r^ Ldsh^ps^ Most Obedient Seruant
EDW. CRANFIELD.

To the Lords of the Comittee &c.

(Addressed) To the Right Hon^ble^ the Lords of the Comittee for Trad and fforeign Plantacon att the Councill Chamber In Whitehall.

(Endorsed) Rec^d^ y^e^ 22 April via Rh^d^ Islands 1685. Read 15 July 85.

NEW ENGLAND PAPERS. Vol. 45. Page 293.

(Abstract only)

Relating to Boston Castle Island & Charlestown.

An Account taken of Ordnance Carridges Pouder and other Amunition found in His Ma^tie^s Teritorys of New England December Anno Dom 1686.

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Great Island alias Portsmouth in Piscatuqua.

ORDNANCE.

D Culvering - - - - - -	4
Saker - - - - - - -	4
Minion - - - - - - -	2
Chambers - - - - - -	1

All old and hony Comb Carridges all decayed.

MUSKETTS.

Firelocks - - - - - -	2
Match Locks - - - - - -	2
Rammers & Spunges - - - -	3
Wadd hookes - - - - - -	1
Laddles - - - - - - -	1
Shott - - - - - - - -	13 pound
Barrells of Pouder - - - -	1½

The Platforme & Fort Decayed.

(Endorsed) N. England 1686. Rec^d 18 May 87.

F 842
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